APPENDIX A

Wetland Delineation Data Forms

<u>Note</u>: Data plots 1 and 2 were located offsite and are not included in this report.

Project/Sile _ MIT STORAKE	Crty/Coun		14/201E	Sampling Da	ile 7/3.
Applicant/Owner WA'TY STATE PARKS	5		Stale: № Å		·-
Investigator(s) GEANGER FOR THE	Section 1		ige <u>ib</u> 72		
Landform (hillstope, terrace, etc.) https://www.html.			onvex, none): 40		
Subregion (LRR) ROGEY HTM FORFSTS+ RAN	CELLUD COURT	er (concave, c			Slope (%) <u>5-[(</u>
Soil Map Unit Name POR OFR CREEL ASH TO	I (DA KA //AVA	hen uksa	Long	,	atru NUDRS
Soli was brill regime 1 4 4 6 4 6 4 6 4 6 4 6 4 6 4 6 4 6 4 6	- CONTRACTO	CAD WIE CAN	LOAD NWI clas	stilication.	N/A
Are climatic / hydrotogic conditions on the site typical for the	his time of year? Yes_	_, No	(ii no, explain	in Remarks.)	
Are Vegetation, Soil, or Hydrotopy			Normal Circumstano	es present? Yes	<u>//Nв</u>
Are Vegetation, Soir, or Hydrology		-	eded, explain any an		
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS - Attach site map		ng point lo	cations, transe	cts, important	t features, etc.
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Hydric Soil Present? Yes X Weltand Hydrology Present? Yes X		he Sampled . hin a Wetten:		V	
	Vo		or tes_	<u> </u>	_
Remarks HUSCOM DIET VIEW	- English (M.C.)	in a single	A 44 12750.	47. 2 4	
WETTAND B					
VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plan	ıts.	<u> </u>	-		
Top State - Internal	Absolute Dominan	Indicator	Dominance Test w	rorksheet:	<u>-</u>
Tree Stratum (Piorsize)	% Cover Species?	Status	Number of Domina	nt Species	<i>ــر</i>
	- 	- 	That Are OBL, FAC	W. or FAC	<u></u> (A)
2	- -	· —— ¦	Total Number of Do	สาเกลกไ	_
<u> </u>		·	Species Across All:	Sirema	<u>5</u> (8)
4	- 		Percent of Dominan		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size	= Total Co	wer	That Aue OBL, FAC	W. or FAC	22 (A/8)
1 PRIEN (ALMUS VIRIDIS)	_95 X	FACE	Prevalence Index v	vorksheet:	
2		1.11	Total % Cover o	Mult	ialy try
3	· — —	 .	OBC species		
4	_		FACW species		
5			FAC species		
	= Total Co		FACU species	×4=	
Herb Stratum (Plot size. 5/ RAD)		_	UPL species		
· ENECTO TRANSVEARIS	20 X		Column Totals	(A)	(B)
2 NOTE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE	25 /	<u>inc</u>	Prévaignce Les	lex = B/A #	
3 NONE SEES AND PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF TH		FACKY -	Hydrophytic Veget	Nion Indicators:	-
	. <u>20 </u>	<u> </u>		Hydrophytic Veg	etalion
5			🗴 2 - Dominance 1	lesi &>50%	
6			3 · Prévatence l		
·			4 - Marphologica	BLAdaptations* (PA	Ovide supportuga
<u> </u>			dala in Rena	irks os on a separa	le sheet)
9		I	5 - Welland Non		:
10			Problematic Hyd		
11		I	Indicators of hydric : be present, unless d:	Soil and weltend by	didlogy must
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size	SS_=Total Cov	er L	p Vriness 0:		19415
2			Hydrophytic Y ogaw lion		ł
	Total Cov		Present?	Yes X No	
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum		e.			
Remarks	<u> </u>				

epih <u>Majrix</u> nches: Colpi (mojst)	%	Redgy Calor (mersi)	½ Type	257	Texture	Remarks	
10 10 K 1/2			_,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		SILTYA	west.	
5 3 77					FA244		
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<u> </u>	·						
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	 -						
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pe C+Conce <u>ptration, D=C</u> dric Soil Indicators: (App				d Sand Gra		tation PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix ors for Problematic Hydric Solis*:	
- Mistosol (A1)	/III.4014 to #-1 L	Sandy Redox (5				n Muck (A1D)	
Histic Epipedon (A2)	-	Stepped Watrix			_	Pareni Material (TF2)	
Black Histo (A3)	-		Ameral (F1) (except	MLRA 1)		y Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)	
Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)	_	Loamy Gleyed			_	ei (Explain in Remarks)	
Depleted Below Dark Sur	face (A11)	Depleted Matrix			_		
Thick Dark Surface (A12)		Redox Dark Sc	rlace (F6)		² Indicati	ors of hydrophybe vegetation and	
Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1	}	Depleted Dark	Surface (F7)		we;ta	and hydrology must be present.	
Sandy Gwyed Matrix (S4	_ ا	Redox Depress	iions (FB)		unles	ssidisturbed or problematic	
estrictive Layer (if present	k						
Туре		_			i	,	
					1	10 X Na	
Depth (inches)emarks					Hydric Soi	I Present? Yes X No _	-
OROLOGY		.			Rydric Soi	resent/ les No	
OROLOGY	·	check all that aco	hv I			·	
PROLOGY Felland Hydrology Indicate timery Indicates	·			except	Seco	ondany lindscators (2 &: more require	_
PROLOGY Telland Hydrology Indicate timery Indicates (minimum. Surface Water (A1)	·	Water-Sta	iined Leaves (89) (i	except	Seco	andary indicators (2 or more require Water-Stained Leaves (89) (MLRA	_
PROLOGY The stand Hydrology Indicate timery Indicates (minimum. Surface Water (A1) High Water Table (A2)	·	Waler-Sia , MLRA	ined Leaves (89) (i 1, 2, 4A, and 48)	except	Seco	ondary indicators (2 or more fegure Water-Stained Leaves (89) (MLRA 4A, and 4B)	_
**DROLOGY Tetland Hydrology Indicate timany Indicators (minimum. Surface Water (A1) High Water Table (A2) Saturation (A3)	·	Waler-Sia , MLRA San Crust	ined Leaves (89) (i 1, 2, 4A, and 48) (811)	except	Seco \	ondary indicators (2 or more require Water-Stained Leaves (89) (MLRA 4A, and 4B) Dramage Pailerns (810)	_
**DROLOGY Telland Hydrology Indicate rimany Indicates (minimum. Surface Water (A1) High Water Table (A2) Saturation (A3) Water Marks (B1)	·	Waler-Sia , MLRA San Crust Aquatic In	nned Leaves (89) (i 1, 2, 4A, and 48) (811) (vertebrates (813)	except	Seco \ \ 	ondary Indicators (2 or more require Water-Stained Leaves (89) (MLRA 4A, and 4B) Dramage Pallerns (810) Dry-Season Water Table (C2)	1, 2,
PROLOGY Telland Hydrology Indicate timery Indicates (minimum. Surface Water (A1) High Water Table (A2) Saturation (A3) Water Marks (B1) Sedment Deposits (B2)	·	Waler-Sla . MLRA . San Crusi . Aquatic in Hydrogen	nned Leaves (89) (i 1, 2, 4A, and 48) i (811) ivertebiates (813) i Sulfide Odor (C1)		Seco	Ondary Indicators (2 or more require Water-Stained Leaves (89) (MLRA 4A, and 4B) Drainage Pallerns (810) Dry-Season Water Table (C2) Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery	1, 2,
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**DROLOGY Italiand Hydrology Indicate Indicate Indicators (minimum.	res: of one required rial imagery (B7 fave Surface (8 Yes / Yes Yes / Yes		nined Leaves (89) (i 1, 2, 4A, and 48) (811) I Sulfide Odor (C1) Rhizospheres along of Reduced Iron (C on Reduced Iron (C on Reduction in Tills or Stressed Plants (C (plain in Remarks)	Living Ros (4) ed Sails (C6 (1) (LRR A)	Second S	Andary Indicators (2 or more require Water-Stained Leaves (89) (MLRA 4A, and 4B) Dramage Pallerns (810) Dry-Season Water Table (C2) Saturation Wable on Aerial Imagery Geomorphic Postion (D2) Shalkov Aquitard (D3) FAC-Neutra Test (D5) Raised Ant Mounds (D6) (LRRIA) Frost-Heave Mummocks (D7)	1. 2, / ICS

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM - Western Mountains, Valleys, and Coast Region MT SBHANE Sampling Date 7/3//13 City/County Applicant/Owner 1745H STHITE PARKS __ Siste <u>_ IV 라</u>__ Sampling Point __ **ID**인 역 Investigations SRANGER KUZIENSKY Section, Township, Range 16, TZ8N R45E Landform (hillstope, letrace, etc.) Hitch SciPE Local relief (concave, convex, none) Lock VE X Slope (%) /-59 Subregion (LRR: PXKY MAY. FIRESTS - RANGE LAND ___ Long ____ Datum, NADS3 SOUMBDURENAME BOOKDER CREEK ASHY SILT LOAM MWI classification ____ No ... (If no, explain in Remarks) Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes 🐣 No Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology ____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks). SUMMARY OF FINDINGS - Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc. Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes _____ No <u>X</u>___ is the Sampled Area Hydric Soil Present? within a Wetland? Yes_____ No__¥ Welland Hydrology Present? UPLAND PLOT TO PLOT DP 3 " NEAR WETLAND B. VEGETATION - Use scientific names of plants. Absolute Dominant Indicator Dominance Test worksheet: Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30' PIND : % Cover Species? Slatus Number of Dominant Species 1 ABIES GRANDIS That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: Total Number of Cominant Species Across All Strata: Percent of Dominant Species 10 Total Cover That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Pict size: ______) Prevalence Index worksheet: Total % Cover of: Mullion by OBL species _____ FACW spacies 30 90 FAC species FACU species ___ = Tolal Cover Herb Stratum (Plot size. 5 ' RAD , 50 UPL species 1 SMILACINA RACEMOSA 360 NOL Column Totals: 2 GALLOM TRIFLORUM 2 FACU Prevalence Index = B/A = 1 3 GEAST - BROWN SP (FAC Hydrophytic Vegetation indicators: ATHYRIUM CYCLOSORUM 20 FAC 1 Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Venetation. 5 ACONITUM COLUMBIANUM 10 FAC 2 - Dominance Test is > 50%. C ACTAEA RUBRA .42___ FACU 3 - Prevalance Index is s3 6* 4 - Morphological Adaptations* (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet) 5 - Welland Non-Vascular Plants* Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation* (Explain) indicators of hydric soil and welland hydrology must 90 Total Cover be present, unless disjurbed or problematic Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: ______) Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ____ No_X Total Cover % Bare Ground in Herb Stratum Remarks (FAC) = ASSUMED FAC, UNKNOWN SPECIES NOT INCLUDED IN PREV INDEX (ALC.

Saturation Present?

Qеталка

(includes capillary fringe)

__ No_

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, adval photos, provious inspectors), if available

Yes ___

_ Depth (inches) _

Welland Hydrology Present? Yes ___

ProjectiSite MTT SABRANT SKI + SAMO RE	MY THERE CHYCOURTY SALE	Sampling Date 2/3///3
Appicant/Owner NAS 2-4-4		state <u>WA</u> Sampling Point DP-5
Investigatorist ICUZIONSKY / GRANGE	Coston Yourship Di	Sampling Peril DI 19
1 andform (hillstone Increse note) P.P D.O.O.	section, rowinging, Ka	ange 10,72014, R 136
Landform (hillstope, lerrace, etc.) PEP - DIRAC: Subregion (LRR): RIXLY ATTM FORESTS + RANGE	 	
		Long: Dalum <u>NAD83</u>
SOIL MAD UM Name VAYWOOD MEDIAL SILT		NWI classification N/A
Are chmatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for th	iis time of year? Yes 🚬 💥 No _	(if no explain in Remarks.)
Are Vegelation, Soil, or Hydrology	significantly disturbed? Are	"Normal Circumstances" present? Yes 🖟 No _
Are Vegetation, Soil, or Hydrology		eeded, explain any answers in Remarks)
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS - Attach site map		
	No	
Hydric Soil Present? Yes F	No Is the Samples	# Area
	No within a Wetta	nd? Yes X No
Remarks WATCANO CINE EST	ABLISHED ALOI	4 STEEP SLOPES AT
LEUTE OF GREATIC SOI	C / 11165 TA TO	W- = P. + P 3A
VEGETATION - Use scientific names of plan		WETCHND C
Inea Sicatum (Piot size:)	Absolute Dominam Indicator	Cominance Test worksheet:
1	% Cover Speces? Status	Number of Dominant Species That are OBL, FACW, or FAC
2	·	Total Number of Commant //
3	- 	Total Number of Dominant Species Across Ali Strata. (B)
⁴ ————————————————————————————————————	- 	Percent of Dominant Species 77.0
Sapting/Shrub Stratum (Piot size. Zo 5 (A)	= Total Cover	That are OBL, FACW, or FAC. 75 b (A/B)
1 Alas VIRIDIS	5% X FACN	Prevalence Index worksheet:
2 Samboous Terrorse	27 K FACU	Total % Cover of Multiply by:
3		OBL species x1 =
4		FACW species x 2 =
5.		FAC species x 3 =
- 1	= Total Cover	FACU species × 4 =
Herb Stralum (Plot size, Zo 12th) 1 Athyrican Cyclosorum:	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	UPL species ×5 =
	SOON K FAC	Column Totals(A)(B)
2 Severio - Coloris		Prevalence Index ≠ 8/A ×
3 SIVAL SUGVEY	79, 08L	Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:
	- — — — — — —	1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophylic Vegetation
5		X 2 - Deminance Test is >50%
6		3 - Prevalence Index ts ≤3 0 ¹
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	 	4 - Morphological Adaptations' (Provide supporting
B		data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)
9		5 - Welfand Non-Vescular Plants*
10		Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation* (Explain)
	82- = Total Cover	Indicators of hydric soil and wellend hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic
Woody Vine Stratum (Piot size)	= rotal Cover	
1		Hydrophytic.
ż		Vegstation
10	= Total Cover	Present? Yes X No !
% Sare Ground in Herb Stratum 18		<u></u>
Remarks PRIMARILY EMERGEN	M, CARUBS	PRESENT AT
UPPER LIMIT OF WET	LAND (= PIF	2)

Depth Malrix				•
Landard Colored By Colored Day	Redox Features			Bat-
	1) % Type ¹	<u> </u>	etii.	Remarks
0-6 10482/1 100			ية المواد المالية	
6-16 10 452/1 100			10 Je	Some Kilt fore great
				
				
Type C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matr	CS-Caveted or Casted	Cand Crains	<u> </u>	nine. Si affaro Lista Ballatini.
Hydric Soll Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless		sang Graini		ation PL+Pore Lining, M=Mairix rs for Problematic Hydric Soils ¹ :
Histosol (A1) Sandy Re	•			Muck (A10)
	fatro. (\$6)		_	Parent Material ("F2)
👱 Black Histic (A3) Loamy Mi	icky Mineral (F1) (except l	MLRA 1		Shallow Dark Surface (*F:2)
<u> </u>	eyeo Matrox (F2)		Other	ir (Explain in Remarks)
—,	Mairix (F3) rk Sudsce (F6)		1,	
	m Sumsce (F6) Dark Sumace (F7)			rs of hydrophytic vegetation and nd hydrology must be present.
	pressions (F8)			s disturbed or problematic.
Restrictive Layer (if present):	<u> </u>			
Type				
Depth (inches)			ydric Solt	Present? Yes 🗶 No
Watiand Hydrology Indicators:	l serse		Sacar	odne longeless /2 of more required.
Wetland Hydrology Indicators: Primary Indicators Immirhum of one required, check all tha		radi		idary inorcalors (2 or more required)
Wetland Hydrology Indicators: Primary Indicators Immemorn of one required, check all the X Surface Water (A1)	er-Stained Leaves (89) (ex	cept		ater-Slained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1, 2,
Watland Hydrology Indicators: Primary Indicators Immirror of one required, check all that X Surface Water (A1) Wate Y High Water Table (A2) N	er-Slavied Leaves (89) (ex ILRA 1, 2, 4A, and 48)	cept	_ "	ater-Stained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B)
Wetland Hydrology Indicators: Primary Indicators Imminum of one required, check all the X Surface Water (A1) Water Yable (A2) No Saturation (A3) Satisfies the control of the control	er-Slavied Leaves (89) (ex ILRA 1, 2, 4A, and 48) Crust (811)	cept	_ º	/ater-Slained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B) rainage Pattems (B10)
Wetland Hydrology Indicators: Primary Indicators Immersion of one required, check all the X X Surface Water (A1) Water Water Table (A2) Y High Water Table (A2) N Y Saturation (A3) Saturation (A3) Water Marks (81) Aqua	er-Slavied Leaves (89) (ex ILRA 1, 2, 4A, and 48)	cept	_ c	/ater-Slained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B) rainage Patterns (B10) ry-Soason Waler Table (C2)
Wetland Hydrology Indicators: Primary Indicators Imminium of one required, check all the X X Surface Water (A1) Water Yable (A2) Y High Water Table (A2) N Y Saturation (A3) Sall Water Marks (B1) Aqua Y Sed ment Deposits (B2) riyd	er-Slamed Leaves (89) (ex NRA 1, 2, 4A, and 48) Crust (811) atic Invertebrates (813)		_ s	/ater-Slained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B) rainage Pattems (B10) ry-Season Waler Table (C2) aluration Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
Wetland Hydrology Indicators: Primary Indicators Immirrum of one required, check all that X Surface Water (A1) Water Y High Water Table (A2) N X Saturation (A3) Sall Water Marks (B1) Aqual Yed ment Deposits (B2) Prigit Drift Deposits (B3) Oxid	er-Slamed Leaves (89) (ex NERA 1, 2, 4A, and 48) Crust (811) atic Invertebrales (813) rogen Suffide Odor (CN)	.win g R oots (// 0 s s	/ater-Slained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B) rainage Pattems (B10) ry-Season Waler Table (C2) aluration Visible on Aerial Imagery (C8)
Wetland Hydrology Indicators: Primary Indicators Imminum of one required, check all the X X Surface Water (A1) Water Yable (A2) Y High Water Yable (A2) N Y Saturation (A3) Sall Water Marks (81) Aqua Y Sed ment Deposits (82) Hydi Drift Deposits (83) Oxid Algat Mai or Crust (84) Present	er-Slamed Leaves (89) (ex ILRA 1, 2, 4A, and 48) Crust (811) atic Invertebrales (813) rogen Suffide Odor (C1) lized Rhizospheres along L	.nvin g R eots (// 0 0 s s	/ater-Slained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B) rainage Pattems (B10) ry-Soason Waler Table (C2) aluration Visible on Aerial Imagery (C8 somorphic Postion (O2)
Wetland Hydrology Indicators: Prenery Indicators Immersion of one required, check all that X. Surface Water (A1) Water Water (A1) Water Yable (A2) N X Saturation (A3) Sall Sall Water Marks (B1) Aqua Aqua Sed ment Deposits (B2) Mydi Drift Deposits (B3) Oxid Algat Mail or Crust (B4) Pres * (ron Deposits (B5) Rec Surface Sor! Crecks (B6) Stur	er-Slamed Leaves (89) (ex NLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 48) Crust (811) atic Invertebrales (813) rogen Suffide Odor (C1) lized Rhizospheres along L lience of Reduced Iron (C4) and Iron Reduction in Tilled alled or Stressed Plants (On	.nving Roots () Saks (C6)	V C S S S F	Vater-Slained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B) rainage Patterns (B10) ry-Soason Waler Table (C2) aluration Visible on Aerial Imagery (C8) isomorphic Postion (D2) hallow Aquitard (D3) AC-Neutral Test (D5) raised Ant Mounds (C8) (LRR A)
Wetland Hydrology Indicators: Prepary Indicators Immersion of one required, check all that X. Surface Water (A1) Water Water (A1) X Surface Water (A1) Water Yable (A2) N X Saturation (A3) Sall Water Marks (B1) Aqua Bed ment Deposits (B2) Hydrology Drift Deposits (B3) Oxid Algat Mai or Crust (B4) Pres Fron Deposits (B5) Rec Surface Sot Crecks (B6) Stur nundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7) Ohter	er-Slamed Leaves (89) (ex ILRA 1, 2, 4A, and 48) Crust (811) atic Invertebrales (813) rogen Suffide Odor (C1) Ized Rhizospheres along L tence of Reduced Iron (C4) ant Iron Reduction at Tilled	.nving Roots () Saks (C6)	V C S S S F	Vater-Slained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B) rainage Patterns (B10) ry-Season Waler Table (C2) aluration Visible on Aerial Imagery (C8) somorphic Postion (D2) hallow Aquitard (D3) AC-Neutral Test (D5)
Wetland Hydrology Indicators: Primary Indicators (minimum of one required, check all that X Surface Water (A1) Water Yable (A2) No. 1 Saturation (A3) Saturat	er-Slamed Leaves (89) (ex ILRA 1, 2, 4A, and 48) Crust (811) atic Invertebrales (813) rogen Suffide Odor (C1) lized Rhizospheres along L lence of Reduced Iron (C4) and Iron Reduction in Tilled alled or Stressed Plants (On	.nving Roots () Saks (C6)	V C S S S F	Vater-Stained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B) rainage Patterns (B10) ry-Soason Water Table (C2) aturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C8) isomorphic Position (O2) hallow Aquitard (O3) AC-Neutral Test (D5) raised Ant Mounds (C6) (LRR A)
Wetland Hydrology Indicators: Prepary Indicators (minimum of one required, check all that X Surface Water (A1) Water Yable (A2) NY High Water Yable (A2) NY Saturation (A3) Sall Water Marks (B1) Aqua Marks (B1) Aqua Marks (B2) Mydi Algat Mai or Crust (B4) Pres Yron Deposits (B3) Oxid Pres Surface Soft Crecks (B6) Sturn nundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7) Other Sparsely Vegelated Concave Surface (B8)	er-Slamed Leaves (89) (ex NERA 1, 2, 4A, and 48) Crust (811) atic Invertebrates (813) rogen Suffide Odor (CN) lized Rhizospheres along Li lence of Reduced Iron (CA) ent Iron Reduction in Tilled alled or Stressed Plants (One er (Explain in Remarks)	.nving Roots () Saks (C6)	V C S S S F	Vater-Slained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B) rainage Patterns (B10) ry-Soason Waler Table (C2) aluration Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9) isomorphic Position (D2) hallow Aquitard (D3) AC-Neutral Test (D5) raised Ant Mounds (C6) (LRR A)
Wetland Hydrology Indicators: Primary Indicators Immirror of one required, check all that X Surface Water (A1)	er-Slamed Leaves (89) (ex PLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 48) Crust (811) atic Invertebrales (813) rogen Suffide Odor (CN) lized Rhizospheres along Livence of Reduced Iron (CA) and Iron Reduction at Tilled alled or Stressed Plants (Oner (Explain in Remarks)	.nving Roots () Saks (C6)	V C S S S F	Vater-Slained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B) rainage Patterns (B10) ry-Soason Waler Table (C2) aluration Visible on Aerial Imagery (C8) isomorphic Postion (D2) hallow Aquitard (D3) AC-Neutral Test (D5) raised Ant Mounds (C8) (LRR A)
Wetland Hydrology Indicators: Prenary Indicators Immersion of one required, check all that X. Surface Water (A1). Water Water (A1). Water Water (A2). N. Y. High Water Table (A2). N. Y. Saturation (A3). Sall.	er-Slamed Leaves (89) (explicits of the leaves (89) (explicits of the leaves (89) (explicits of the leaves (813) (explicits of the leaves of Reduced Iron (C4) (explicits of Reduced Iron (C4)	.nving Récts () Saks (C6)) (LRR A)	V C S S F F	Jater-Slained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B) rainage Patterns (B10) ry-Season Water Table (C2) aluration Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9) isomorphic Postion (D2) hallow Aquitard (D3) AC-Neutral Test (D5) raised Ant Mounds (D6) (LRR A) rost. Heave Hummocks (D7)
Wetland Hydrology Indicators: Primary Indicators Immersion of one required, check all that X. Surface Water (A1) Water Water (A1) Water Water Yable (A2) N Y High Water Yable (A2) N Y Saturation (A3) Saturation (A3) Saturation (A3) Saturation (A3) Saturation (A3) Aquation Presents (B2) Presents (B2) Presents (B2) Presents (B2) Presents (B3) Ookid Ookid Presents (B4) Presents	er-Slamed Leaves (89) (ex. ILRA 1, 2, 4A, and 48) Crust (811) atic Invertebrales (813) regen Suffide Odor (CN) ized Rhizospheres along Lience of Reduced Iron (CA) entiron Reduction in Tilled alod or Stressed Plants (Oner (Explain in Remarks) pth (inches):	.wing Roots () Soks (C6)) (LRR A)	V C S S F F	Vater-Slained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B) rainage Patterns (B10) ry-Soason Waler Table (C2) aluration Visible on Aerial Imagery (C8) isomorphic Postion (D2) hallow Aquitard (D3) AC-Neutral Test (D5) raised Ant Mounds (C8) (LRR A)
Wetland Hydrology Indicators: Primary Indicators Immirroum of one required, check all that X. Surface Water (A1). Water Water Yable (A2). Water Yable (A2). No. 3 ∑ Saturation (A3). Sall. Aqua. Water Marks (B1). Aqua. Aqua. Sed ment Deposits (B2). Pres. Pres. Drift Deposits (B3). Oxid. Pres. Pres. Pres.	er-Slamed Leaves (89) (ex. ILRA 1, 2, 4A, and 48) Crust (811) atic Invertebrales (813) regen Suffide Odor (CN) ized Rhizospheres along Lience of Reduced Iron (CA) entiron Reduction in Tilled alod or Stressed Plants (Oner (Explain in Remarks) pth (inches):	.wing Roots () Soks (C6)) (LRR A)	V C S S F F	Jater-Slained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B) rainage Patterns (B10) ry-Season Water Table (C2) aluration Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9 isomorphic Postion (D2) hallow Aquitard (D3) AC-Neutral Test (D5) raised Ant Mounds (D6) (LRR A) rost. Heave Hummocks (D7)
Primary Indicators Immirror of one required, check all the X Surface Water (A1) Water Yellow (A2) No. 1 No. 1 No. 2 No.	er-Slamed Leaves (89) (ex. ILRA 1, 2, 4A, and 48) Crust (811) atic Invertebrales (813) regen Suffide Odor (CN) ized Rhizospheres along Lience of Reduced Iron (CA) entiron Reduction in Tilled alod or Stressed Plants (Oner (Explain in Remarks) pth (inches):	.wing Roots () Soks (C6)) (LRR A)	V C S S F F	Jater-Slained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B) rainage Patterns (B10) ry-Season Water Table (C2) aluration Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9) isomorphic Postion (D2) hallow Aquitard (D3) AC-Neutral Test (D5) raised Ant Mounds (D6) (LRR A) rost. Heave Hummocks (D7)
Wetland Hydrology Indicators: Prenery Indicators Immerium of one required, check all that X Surface Water (A1)	er-Slamed Leaves (89) (ex. ILRA 1, 2, 4A, and 48) Crust (811) atic Invertebrales (813) regen Suffide Odor (CN) lized Rhizospheres along Livence of Reduced Iron (CA) ent Iron Reduction in Tilled alled or Stressed Plants (One) or (Explain in Remarks) oth Innches): Official Inches (CA) aerial pholosis previous inspand	.wing Roots () Soks (C6) () (LRR A) - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	V C S S F F F	Vater-Slained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B) rainage Patterns (B10) ry-Soason Waler Table (C2) aluration Visible on Aerial Imagery (C8) isomorphic Position (D2) hallow Aquitard (D3) AC-Neutral Test (D5) aised Ani Mounds (D6) (LRR A) rost-Heave Hummocks (D7)
Wetland Hydrology Indicators: Primary Indicators Immirror of one required, check all that X Surface Water (A1)	er-Slamed Leaves (89) (explaned Leaves (89) (explaned Leaves (89) (explaned Leaves (813) (crust (811) atic Invertebrates (813) (rogen Suther Odor (Cs) (crust Rhizospheres along Livence of Reduced Iron (C4) (end from Reduction at Tilled (10 Stressed Plants (Oner (Explain in Remarks)) pth (inches): pth (inches): pth (inches): O'' aerial photos, previous inspection of the crust	.nving Roots () Soks (C6)) (LRR A) — Wetland pections), if a	U V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V	Vater-Slained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B) trainage Patterns (B10) try-Season Waler Table (C2) aluration Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9) trailow Aquitard (D3) AC-Neutral Test (D5) trised Ani Mounds (D6) (LRR A) trost-Heave Hummocks (D7)
Wetland Hydrology Indicators: Premary Indicators Immenum of one required, check all that X Surface Water (A1)	er-Slamed Leaves (89) (explaned Leaves (89) (explaned Leaves (89) (explaned Leaves (813) (crust (811) atic Invertebrates (813) (rogen Suther Odor (Cs) (crust Rhizospheres along Livence of Reduced Iron (C4) (end from Reduction at Tilled (10 Stressed Plants (Oner (Explain in Remarks)) pth (inches): pth (inches): pth (inches): O'' aerial photos, previous inspection of the crust	.nving Roots () Soks (C6)) (LRR A) — Wetland pections), if a	U V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V	Vater-Slained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B) trainage Patterns (B10) try-Season Waler Table (C2) aluration Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9) trailow Aquitard (D3) AC-Neutral Test (D5) trised Ani Mounds (D6) (LRR A) trost-Heave Hummocks (D7)

Projections MT. SPOKANE		City/County <u>SP</u> 0	FANE	Sampling Date 8/1/13
Appropriation WA. STATE POPULS				Sampling Pont. DP-6
		Section to the D	inge 16, T28N,	DUES
Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.) TECRICE ON F	4635108	Serren Township, Ka	Inge 1987 - 20 100	
SHAMOON I BOW RICKY HITY FORESTS PANICELL	RIAD.	Cocai reliei (concave.	copyex none;	AVE Stope (%). D-f
Subregion (LRR): RXHY 1-1TN FIRESTS- PANCELL	Lal			
SOILMAD UNA Name VAYMOOD MEDIAL SICE			NW. dassife	
Are chimatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for it			(If no, explain is R	emarks.)
Are Vegetalion Sor or Hydrology			"Normal Circumstances" p	present? Yes 🗶 No
Are Vegetation, Soil, or Hydrology	патигаРу фл	observatio? (If ne	eeded, explain any answe	rs in Remarks (
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS - Attach site map	showing	sampling point (ocations, transects	, important features, etc.
_ ''	No		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Hyaric Soil Present?	No	is the Sampled	5 Area	
Weiland Hydrology Present? Yes	No		nd? Yes <u></u> ⊻	
Romans PEM PORTION OF INE TO	- المنع لايم	IN TERRAL	E CAN HILL SLOP	<u> </u>
PLOT ACTUALLY LOC	ATED	JUST DOTSIDE	STUDY AREA O	
	_		Sura Clerk B	~
VEGETATION - Use scientific names of pla				
Tree Stratum (Plot size)	Absolute % Court		Dominance Test work	cheet:
1	4 0000	Species? Status	Number of Dominant St That Are OBL, FACW, o	Pecies ()
3				
3			Total Number of Domin. Species Across All Stra	
4				
Sapting/Shruti Stratum (Plot size)		= Total Cover	Percent of Dominant Sp That Are DBL, FACW, of	FAC (A/B)
(1			Prevalence Index worl	
2			Iolal % Cover of	Multiply by
3	_ 		OBL species	x1 •
4				x2=
5				x 3 =
Herb Stratum (Plot auze: 5 ' RAD)		= Total Cover		×4.
1 VERATRUM CALIFORNICUM	20	K FAC		×5=
2 CINNA CATIFOLIA	30		Courter Totals	(A) (B)
3 DANGUISORBA CANADENSIS	- 20	X FACW	Prevalence Index	= B/A =
SENECIO TRANSVINES	- ====	FACW	Hydrophytic Vegetatio	
S. LAREY SCOPULORUM	20	× OBL	1 - Rapid Test for H	
& POA SP.	10	[FAC]	X 2 - Dominance Test	
TEPT O GIVET SP.	- -		3 - Prevalence Inde	
8			9 - Morphological Ar data in Remarks	daplations" (Provide supporting or on a separate sheet)
9			5 - Welland Non-Va	
10				hytic Vegetation* (Explain)
11			Indicators of hydric soa	and watisad hydrotogy must
Ma	100	Total Cover	be present, unless distur	rbed or problemetic.
Whody Vine Stratum (Plot size)				
1			Hydrophytic	
2		_	Vegetation Present? Yes	<u>X No</u>
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum		= Total Cove/		
Remarks (FAC) = ASSUMED FAC				
Chiley Mark has the	· :.			
:				ļ

Depth Matrix	In needed to document the indicator or co Redox Features		
oches Color (morst) %		Terlure	Remarks
D-6 104R2/2		PEAT	
0-18 10 R 311			
0-10		TAROURE	<u> </u>
			
		_ _	_
			<u> </u>
Type: C=Concentration, D=Depistron RM:	Reduced Malkor, CS=Covered or Coaled Sa	and Grains 2	ocation Pc=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.
lydric Soll indicators: (Applicable to all	LRRs, unless otherwise noted.]		stors for Problematic Hydric Solls1:
Histosol (A1)	Sandy Redox (S5)	2	om Muck (A10)
✓ Fishic Epipedon (A2)	Stripped Matrix (S6)	<u> </u>	ed Parent Malerial (TF2)
Black Histic (A3)	Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (except Mt.	RA 1; V	ery Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)	Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)	_ \$	Other (Explain in Remarks)
Ocpleted Below Dark Surface (A11)	Depleted Matrix (F3)		
Thick Dark Surface (A12)	Redox Oark Surface (F6)		alors of hydrophytic vegetation and
Sandy Mucky Minera (S1)	Depleted Cark Surface (F7)		rtand hydrology must be present.
Sandy Gleyed Malex (S4)	Redox Depressions (F8)	un un	less disturbed or problematic
Restrictive Layer (if present):			
Туре			v
Depth (inches):		Hydric S	oll Present? Yes X No
Welfand Hydrology Indicators:	6 check all that apply!	c.	Constany legicators (2 or more required)
Netland Hydrology Indicators: Primary indicalors (minimum of one require			condary Indicators (2 or more required) Wister-Stained Leaving (PR) JMI R4 4
Welfand Hydrology Indicators: Primary indicalors (minimum of one require メ Surface Water (A1) アシステいんし	Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (exce		Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1, 2,
Welfand Hydrology Indicators: Primary Indicators (minimum of one require Y Surface Water (A1) アないないかい High Water Table (A2)	Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (exce , MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B)		Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B)
Vetrand Hydrology Indicators: Primary Indicalors (minimum of one required ✓ Surface Water (A1) Phatyrin (Jr. ✓ High Water Table (A2) ✓ Saturation (A3)	 Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (excellent MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B) Sat Crust (811) 	pt	Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B) Drainage Patterns (B10)
Vetrand Hydrology Indicators: Primary Indicators: ✓ Surface Water (A1) アルババハ (ア ✓ High Water Table (A2) ✓ Saturation (A3) Water Marks (B1)	Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (exce MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B) Set Crust (811) Aquatic Invertebrates (813)	pt	Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B) Drainage Patterns (B10) Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
Vetland Hydrology Indicators: Primary Indicalors (minimum of one required ✓ Surface Water (A1) Prodiction (✓ High Water Table (A2) ✓ Saturation (A3) — Water Marks (B1) — Sediment Deposits (B2)	Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (excellence MERA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B) Sat Crust (B11) Aquatic Invertebrates (B13) Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)	pt	Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B) Dramage Patterns (B10) Dry-Season Water Table (C2) Saturation Visible on Aerial (magery (C9
Velland Hydrology Indicators: Primary Indicalors (minimum of one required Surface Water (A1) Photograph (ar High Water Table (A2) Saturation (A3) Water Marks (B1) Sediment Deposits (B2) Drift Deposits (B3)	Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (excellence MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B) Sat Crust (B11) Aquatic Invertebrates (B13) Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1) Oxidized Rhizospheres along Liva	pt	Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B) Dramage Patterns (B10) Dry-Season Water Table (C2) Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9 Geomorphic Position (C2)
Welfand Hydrology Indicators: Primary indicators (minimum of one required Surface Water (A1) Photograph (x High Water Table (A2) Saturation (A3) Water Marks (B1) Sediment Deposits (B2) DrA Deposits (B3) Algal Mat or Crust (B4)	Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (excellence MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B) Set Crust (811) Aquatic Invertebrates (813) Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1) Oxidized Rhizospheres along Liva Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)	pl	Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B) Drainage Patterns (B10) Dry-Season Water Table (C2) Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9 Geomorphic Position (D2) Shallow Aquitard (D3)
Welfand Hydrology Indicators: Primary indicators (minimum of one required Surface Water (A1) Prodiction (x High Water Table (A2) Saturation (A3) Water Marks (B1) Sediment Deposits (B2) DrA Deposits (B3) Algal Mat or Crust (B4) Iron Deposits (85)	Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (excell	pl eng Roods (C3) bils (C6)	Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B) Drainage Patterns (B10) Dry-Season Water Table (C2) Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9 Geomorphic Position (D2) Shallow Aguitard (D3) FAC-Neutral Test (D5)
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Welfand Hydrology Indicators: Primary indicators (minimum of one required Surface Water (A1) Photograph (x) — High Water Table (A2) — Saturation (A3) — Water Marks (B1) — Sediment Deposits (B2) — Drift Deposits (B3) — Algal Mation Crust (B4) — Iron Deposits (B5) — Surface Soil Cracks (B6) — Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (Bill Sparsely Vegetaled Concave Surface (Field Observations: Surface Water Present? Yes	Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (excellence MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B) Sat Crust (811) Aquatic Invertebrates (813) Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1) Oxidized Rhizospheres along Liva Presence of Reduced Iron (C4) Recent Iron Reduction in Titled So Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1) (17) Other (Explain in Remarks) B8)	pl eng Roods (C3) bils (C6)	Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B) Drainage Patterns (B10) Dry-Season Water Table (C2) Saturation Visible on Aerist Imagery (C9) Geomorphic Position (D2) Shallow Aquitard (D3) FAC-Neutral Test (D5) Raised Ant Mounds (D6) (LRR A)
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Project/Ste MT. SPOKANE		6 6	COUMYS	BEALE		_	8/1/12
Applicanuowner WASH STATE PARK	τ	Cityic			Sam	pling Date _	8/1/13
Investigator(s) KUZIENSKY, GRANGER			-	State _	WA Samp	pang Point 27 (Dr. /
Investigatoris). Unperendiate of president							
Landform (hillstope, farrace, etc.) H/ULSCOPE		Loca	I relief (concave,	convex nonel	CARLINE DE	\$10g	pe (%)
Sworegion (LAR): RICKLY MTN FORESTE, ROMCE				Long:		Dalo	т. <mark>и.₩ЖЗ</mark>
SOM MAD UNINSME YAYWOOD MEDIAL SI	UT LOP	***		N	M: classification	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the sile typical for the	s tame of ye	ar7 Y	'es <u>-</u> No_	(lf no, e.	xplain in Remain	(S)	
Are Vegetation Soit or Rydrology s	significantly	distur	bed? Are	'Normal Circum	istances" presen	17 Yes X	No
Ale Vegetation, Soit, or Hydrology r	raturaBy pro	ztem:			any answers in R		
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS - Attach site map	showing	sam					atures, etc.
Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes N	□ <u>X</u>						
Hydric Soil Present? Yes N	- <mark>ک</mark> ے		is the Samples			v	
Welland Hydrology Present? Yes N	<u> </u>		within a Wetts	nd?	Yes	No <u>*</u>	•
ROMBONS UPLAND PLOT NEAR CEN	TER O	F	WETLAND	A			
VEGETATION Use accontific names of plan	is.		•				····-
Total Stratum (Plot size	Absolute	Dom	linant Indicator	Dominance 1	Test worksheet	:	
1	- COVE	30e	cies? Status	Number of Do That Are DB:	om:nant Species FACW, or FAC	2	(A)
2				Total Nomber	r of Dominant		,
3	- 			Species Acro			(B)
		_		Percent of Do	ominant Species	Un	a
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Flot size)		. = rot	al Cover		., FACW, or FAC		(A/B)
1.	<u> </u>			1	nder workshaer	t:	
2					lo 1 9 WoC	Wullmin	
3				OBL species		x 1=	
4	·			FACW specie		×2•	
5				FAC species FACU species		×3 =	
Merb Stratum (Plot size 5' RAD		= Tot	BI Cover	UPL species			20
1 PTERIDIUM AQUICINUM	40.	J	E FACU	Cotumn Total	s: <u>80</u>	<u>ک</u> کا	<u>ה</u> מי
2 THALICTRUM OCCIDENTALE	10	-7	FACU	I			
3 BRONIUS SP	10		(FAC)		nce Index = 8/A		<u>/></u>
· SÉNESIO TRANGULARIS			FACW	ı	Vegetation Indi		
5 SMILACINA RACEMOSA	15.	x			Test for Hydrop		INC-FI
6 GALIUM TRIFLORUM	-5		FACU	ı —	nance Test is >5i tence Index is ≤3		
TRAUTYETTERIA CAROLINIENSIS	(5-	X			zence indez is 5.; iological Adaptat		
8				dala w	i Remarks oi on	a separale :	sheet)
9				ı	nd Non-Vascular		
10				Problema	itic Hydrophytic \	Vegetalion ¹ ((Explain)
11				Inducators of	hydric soil and w	retland hydro	ology must
Maria de la compansa	90	= Tota	l Cover	be present, ur	Ness daturbed o	r problemals	ć.
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:)							
1				Hydrophytic			
				Vegetation Present?	Yes	No X	<u>. </u>
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum 10	<u> </u>						_
Remarks (FAC) = ASSUMED FAC - N	OT (A.		1.V 20.c us	MENIC	BINGY	A1.C	i
NOL = UPL) (-0	THE THE AM	PENCE.	IMDEY (AP.	
. 100 - 010							

Depih <u>Matrix</u>		Redo	A CERTIFICA	}					
inches) Color (most)	<u> </u>	olor (most)	%	Type	Lcc ²	Texture		Remarks	
0-3						ORGANIC	:/DUFF		
3-18 7.54R3/Z	lop					<u> राज्य</u>			
	. <u> </u>								
	- — —								
	- — —								
									
	- — —								
Type: C=Concentration, D=Der					d Sand G		cation: PL=1		
lydric Solf Indicators: (Applic	TS OHE TO SAI THE			eo.j			ors for Prob	-	iric Solis':
hejosot (A1)	_	Sandy Redox (_	n Mucx (A10		
Histo Epipedon (A2)		Stripped Matrix					Pareni Mai		
Black Hotic (A3)	_	Loamy Mucky M Loamy Gleyed			MLKA 1)	_	y Shallow Da		(T#:2)
Hydrogen Suffide (A4) Depleted Below Dark Surfac	-	Depleted Matro	-	ri		016	er (Explain •	n Remarks)	
Thick Dark Surface (A12)	* (A.11)	Redox Dark Su				Jadost	ors of hydrop	durie sanate	lion and
Şandy Mucky Mineral (\$1)	_	Depleted Dark					ans as mygros and hydrolog	_	
Sandy Gleyed Makus (\$4)	_	Redox Depress					siki riyurolog sa disturbed		
testrictive Layer (if present):						1	** 0:110:00	p.00-01-10	416
-ype									
		-				N	Present?	V	No X
Denth Junction V						I myone sor	LARBAINA	, ea	
Depth (inches):		-			<u>-</u>				
Depth (inches): Remarks YDROLOGY		-							
Remarks		-							
YDROLOGY	:	neck all that appl		-		Seco	ndery Indica		one required)
YDROLOGY Votiand Hydrology Indicators	:	neck all that appl		es (B9) (e	xcept				
Permarks YDROLOGY Wetland Hydrology Indicators Permary Indicators (mjpernym cf.	:	Water-Sta			xcept		Vater-Staine	d Leaves (B	
YDROLOGY YUROLOGY Vetland Hydrology Indicators Primary Indicators (minimum cf Surface Water (A1)	:	Water-Sta	med Leav 1, 2, 4A, i		xcept	_ '	Vater-Staine 4A, and 4	d Leaves (B B]	
YDROLOGY Vetland Hydrology Indicators Primary Indicators (mjointum of Surface Water (A1) High Water Fable (A2) Saturation (A3)	:	Water-Sta MLRA Salt Crust	med Leav 1, 2, 4A, a (B11)	and 4B)	xcept	_ '	Valer-Staine 4A, and 4 Drainage Pat	d Leaves (B IB) Herns (B1C)	9) (MLRA 1, 2
YDROLOGY Vetland Hydrology Indicators Primary Indicators (injumum cf. Surface Water (A1) High Water Table (A2) Saturation (A3) Water Marks (B1)	:	Water-Sta	med Leav 1, 2, 4A, a (B11) vertebrale	and 4B)	xcept	1	Vater-Staine 4A, and 4 Drainage Pat My-Season t	d Leaves (B IB) Herns (B1C) Waler Table	9; (MLRA 1, 2 (C2)
YDROLOGY Wetland Hydrology Indicators Smart Indicators (minimum cf. Surface Water (A1) High Water Table (A2) Saturation (A3) Water Marks (B1) Sediment Deposds (B2)	:	Water-Sta MILRA Salt Crust Aquaic In Hydrogen	med Leav 1, 2, 4A, a (B11) vertebrale Suäide Qa	and 4B) es (B13) dor (C1)		\ :	Valer-Staine 4A, and 4 Drainage Pat Dry-Season V Saturation V	d Leaves (B IB] Herns (B1C) Waler Table Side on Aer	9) (MERA 1, 2 (C2) al Imagery (C5
YDROLOGY Vetland Hydrology Indicators Primary Indicators (injumum cf. Surface Water (A1) High Water Table (A2) Saturation (A3) Water Marks (B1)	:	Water-Sta MILRA Salt Crust Aquaire In Hydrogen Oxidized F	med Leav 1, 2, 4A, ; (B11) vortebrale Suäide Qi Rhizosphe	and 4B) as (B13) dor (C1) eres along	Living Ro		Valer-Staine 4A, and 4 Drainage Pat Dry-Season 1 Saturation Vi Secmorphic	d Leaves (B IB] Herns (B1C) Waler Table skile on Aer Postion (D2	9) (MERA 1, 2 (C2) al Imagery (C5
YDROLOGY Wetland Hydrology Indicators Primary Indicators (minimum of Surface Water (A1) High Water Table (A2) Saturation (A3) Water Marks (B1) Sediment Deposits (B2) Drift Deposits (B3)	:	Water-Sta MILRA Salt Crust Aquairc In Hydrogen Oxidized F Presence	ined Leav 1, 2, 4A, i (B11) vertebrale Suffide Qu Rhurosphe of Reduce	and 4B) es (B13) dor (C1) eres along ed fron (C-	Living Ro		Valer-Staine 4A, and 4 Orainage Pat My-Season 1 Saturation Vi Secmorphic Shallow Agui	d Leaves (B IB) Herns (B1C) Waler Table skife on Aer Position (D2 tard (D3)	9) (MERA 1, 2 (C2) al Imagery (C5
YDROLOGY Vetland Hydrology Indicators Primary Indicators (minimum of High Water Table (A2) Saturation (A3) Water Marks (B1) Sediment Deposts (B2) Drift Deposts (B3) Algal Mail or Crust (B4)	:	Water-Sta MILRA Salt Crust Aquaire In Hydrogen Oxidized F Presence Recent In	med Leav 1, 2, 4A, a (B11) vertebrale Suticle Or Rhizosphe of Reduce in Reducti	and 4B) as (B13) dor (C1) ares along ad fron (C- agn at Tille	Living Ro 4) 4 Soés (Ci		Vater-Staine 4A, and 4 Orainage Pat My-Season 1 Saturation Vi- Sectorphic Shallow Aquil FAC Neutral	d Leaves (B IB) Herns (B1C) Waler Table skie on Aer Postion (D2 Iard (D3) Test (D5)	9; (MLRA 1, 2 (C2) ul Imagery (C5
YDROLOGY Vetland Hydrology Indicators Primary Indicators (Injumum of Surface Water (A1) High Water Table (A2) Saturation (A3) Water Marks (B1) Sediment Deposits (B2) Drift Deposits (B3) Algal Mail or Crust (B4) Iron Deposits (B5) Surface Sol Cracks (B6)	: <u>Gne redurred, ct</u>	Water-Sta MILRA Salt Crust Aquaire In Hydrogen Oxidized Presence Recent In Stunied o	med Leav 1, 2, 4A, ; (B11) vertebrate Suffice Or Rhucesphe of Reducti n Reducti r Stressed	and 4B) es (B13) dor (C1) eres along ed fron (C) ere in Tille it Plants (C)	Living Ro 4) d Soés (Ci	\\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ 6) \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\	Vater-Staine 4A, and 4 Orainage Part Dry-Season 1 Saturation Vi- Sectorphic Shallow Aquil FAC Neutral Reised Ant M	d Leaves (B IB) Herns (B1C) Waler Table skile on Aer Position (D2 flard (D3) Test (D5) Nounds (D6)	9; (MLRA 1, 2 (C2) ul Imagery (C5) (LRR A)
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YDROLOGY Wetland Hydrology Indicators Smart Indicators (minimum cf. Surface Water (A1) High Water Table (A2) Saturation (A3) Water Marks (B1) Sediment Deposits (B2) Drift Deposits (B3) Algat Mail or Crust (B4) Iron Deposits (B5) Surface Sol Cracks (B6) Inundation Visible on Aerial Sparsety Vegetated Concave Field Observations: Surface Water Present? Water Table Present?	: cae required, ch limagery (97) ve Surface (98) Yes No.	Water-Sta MILRA Salt Crust Aquaire in Hydrogen Oxidized if Presence Recent iro Stunied o Other (Ex	shed _eav 1, 2, 4A, 3 (B11) vertebraile Sufficie Or Refuce of Reduce or Reduce r Stressed plain in Re	and 4B) as (B13) dor (C1) ares along ed fron (C- are in Tille it Plants (C- amarks)	Living Ro 4) d Sols (Ci ii) (LRR A	\\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ 6) \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\	Vater-Staine 4A, and 4 Orainage Part Dry-Season 1 Saturation Vi- Sect morphic Shallow Aqui- FAC -Neutral Reised Ant N Frost-Heave	d Leaves (B IB) Herns (B1C) Waler Table skile on Aer Position (D2 Itard (D3) Test (D5) Hummocks	9; (MLRA 1, 2 (C2) of Imagery (C5) (LRR A) (D7;
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Projections MT. SPOISANE		Crty/Coun	<u>.</u> 5	SPOKAME Samping Date 8/1/13
ApplicantiOwner WASH. STATE PAR.	K25	•	··,	State WA Sampling Point 2-8
Investigator(s) KOTIENSKY GRAND	FR	Section	Iownship Ra	TZEN RYSE
Landform (hillstope, terrace, etc.)FLICCSV6PS		Locat reli	et (concave	CORNEY MORE) CONCRETE STATE (SE)
Subregion (LRR)				
So I Map Unit Name				
Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for th	is love of no			NAME C BASINGALING
Are Vegetation, Soil, or Hydrology				
Are Vegetalion Soil, or Hydrology				"Normal Circumstances" present? Yes No
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS - Attach site map				eded, explain any answers in Remarks.) Ocations, transects, important features, etc.
	NO	<u> </u>		
Hydiic Soil Present? Yes X 8	No ol		the Sampled	
Welland Hydrology Present? Yes X 6			thin a Wetler	
ROMARKS: INETZAND PLOT NEAR	CENTE.	ROF	NETLA	NO A
			·	,
VEGETATION - Use scientific names of plan	its.			·· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Tree Stratum (Plot size 30' RAD)	Absolute		nt Indicator	Dominance Test worksheet:
1. ABIES GRANDIS	/ O		2 SIBIUB FACU	Number of Dominant Species 2
2			FROV	The Are OBL FACW, or FAC(A)
3	-			Total Number of Dominant 3 (B)
4				
Sapling/Shrub-Stratum (Plot size 16: 640)	10	= Total C	over	Percent of Dominant Spacies -67% (A/B)
	60	K	FACH	Prevalence Index worksheet:
1. ACHUS VIRIOIS	· <u> </u>		1127	
3				OBL species x 1 =
4				FACW species x 2 =
5				FAC species x3 #
GIRAD	60	= Total C	0wer	FACU species x 4 =
1. ATHYRIUM (Plesize S' RAD)			FAC	UPL species x5=
2 SENECIO TRIANGULARIS	- 7 9	^-	FACW	Column Tolais (A) (B)
VIOLA GLABELLA	1111		FACW	Prevalence Index = B/A =
4				Mydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:
5				1 - Report Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation
6			· .	2 - Dominance Test is >50% 3 - Prevalence Index is <3.0°
7				4 - Morphological Adaptations (Provide supporting
8 <u> </u>				data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)
9				5 - Wetland Non-Vascular Plants ¹
10				Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation ¹ (Exptain)
10 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 1	77		·	Indicators of hydric soil and welland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.
Woody Vine Sirstum (Psot Size)	45	= Total Co	wer	be present, unless detorbed of problem sic
1				H-db-di-
2				Hydrophytic Vegetation
		= Tolar Co	ver	Present? Yes No
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum 5				
Remarks				

Type: C=Concentration, D=Deptetion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand lydric Solit Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.) Histosol (A1) Matric Epipedon (A2) Black Histic (A3) Hydrogen Sulfide (A4) Depteted Below Dark Surface (A11) Thick Dark Surface (A12) Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1) Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1) Depteted Dark Surface (F5) Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1) Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1) Depteted Dark Surface (F5) Sandy Gleyed Matrix (F3) Redox Depressions (F8) testrictive Layer (if present): Type: Sandy Gleyed (if present): Type: Sandy Gleyed (if present):	Indicators for Problematic Hydric Solls*: 2 cm Muck (A10) Red Parent Material (TF2) Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12) Other (Explain in Remarks) Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and
Type: C=Concentration, D=Depleton, RM=Reduced Malaix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand ydric Soll-Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.) Histosol (A1) Sandy Redox (S5) Histosol (A2) Streed Matrix (56) Black Histor (A3) Learny Mucky Mineral (F1) (except MLRA Hydrogen Sulfide (A4) Loarny Gleyed Matrix (F2) Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) Depleted Matrix (F3) Thick Dark Surface (A12) X Redox Oark Surface (F5) Sandy Mircky Mineral (S1) Depleted Dark Surface (F7) Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4) Redox Depressions (F8)	Grains *Location PL=Pore Eining, M=Matrix. Indicators for Problematic Hydric Solls*: 2 cm Muck (A10) Red Parent Material (TF2) Very Shallow Oark Surface (T#12) Other (Explain in Remarks) *Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and
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dric Soll-Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.) Histosol (A1) Sandy Redox (S5) Pistic Epipedon (A2) Stripped Matrix (S6) Black Histo (A3) Learny Mucky Mineral (F1) (except MLRA Learny Mucky Mineral (F1) (except MLRA Learny Gleyed Matrix (F2) Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) Depleted Matrix (F3) Thick Dark Surface (A12) X Redox Oark Surface (F6) Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1) Depleted Dark Surface (F7) Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4) Redox Depressions (F8) **Introduction** **Int	Grains *Location PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix. Indicators for Problematic Hydric Solfs*; 2 cm Muck (A10) Red Parent Material (TF2) Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12) Other (Explain in Remarks) *Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and
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rdiric Soli-Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.) Histosol (A1) Sandy Redox (S5) Histosol (A2) Stripped Matrix (S6) Black Histor (A3) Learny Mucky Mineral (F1) (except MLRA Learny Mucky Mineral (F1) (except MLRA Learny Gleyed Matrix (F2) Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) Depleted Matrix (F3) Thick Dark Surface (A12) X Redox Obrix Surface (F6) Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1) Depleted Dark Surface (F7) Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4) Redox Depressions (F8) Partrictive Layer (if present):	Indicators for Problematic Hydric Solls*: 2 cm Muck (A10) Red Parent Material (TF2) Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12) Other (Explain in Remarks) Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and
rdiric Soli-Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.) Histosol (A1) Sandy Redox (S5) Histosol (A2) Stripped Matrix (S6) Black Histor (A3) Learny Mucky Mineral (F1) (except MLRA Learny Mucky Mineral (F1) (except MLRA Learny Gleyed Matrix (F2) Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) Depleted Matrix (F3) Thick Dark Surface (A12) X Redox Obrix Surface (F6) Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1) Depleted Dark Surface (F7) Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4) Redox Depressions (F8) Partrictive Layer (if present):	Indicators for Problematic Hydric Solls*: 2 cm Muck (A10) Red Parent Material (TF2) Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12) Other (Explain in Remarks) Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and
rdiric Soli-Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.) Histosol (A1) Sandy Redox (S5) Histosol (A2) Stripped Matrix (S6) Black Histor (A3) Learny Mucky Mineral (F1) (except MLRA Learny Mucky Mineral (F1) (except MLRA Learny Gleyed Matrix (F2) Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) Depleted Matrix (F3) Thick Dark Surface (A12) X Redox Obrix Surface (F6) Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1) Depleted Dark Surface (F7) Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4) Redox Depressions (F8) Partrictive Layer (if present):	Indicators for Problematic Hydric Solls*: 2 cm Muck (A10) Red Parent Material (TF2) Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12) Other (Explain in Remarks) Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and
Histosol (A1) Sandy Redox (S5) Pistic Epipedon (A2) Stripped Matrix (S6) Black Histo (A3) Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (except MLRA Hydrogen Sulfide (A4) Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2) Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) Depleted Matrix (F3) Thick Dark Surface (A12) X Redox Oark Surface (F6) Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1) Depleted Dark Surface (F7) Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4) Redox Depressions (F8) Patrictive Layer (if present):	2 cm Muck (A10) Red Parent Malerial (TF2) 1) Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12) Other (Explain in Remarks) *Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and
Mastic Epipedon (A2) Black Histic (A3) Hydrogen Sulfide (A4) Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) Thick Dark Surface (A12) Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1) Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1) Sandy Gleyed Malax (S4) Particitive Layer (if present):	Red Parent Material (TF2) Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12) Other (Explain in Remarks) Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and
Black Histic (A3) Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (except MLRA Hydrogen Sulfide (A4) Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2) Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) Depleted Matrix (F3) X Redox Oark Surface (F5) Sandy Mirchy Mineral (S1) Depleted Dark Surface (F7) Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4) Redox Depressions (F8) Redox Depressions (F8)	Very Shallow Dark Surface (T*12) Other (Explain in Remarks) Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and
Hydrogen Sulfide (A4) Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2) Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) Depleted Matrix (F3) Thick Dark Surface (A12) X Redox Oark Surface (F5) Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1) Depleted Dark Surface (F7) Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4) Redox Depressions (F8) Patrictive Layer (if present):	Other (Explain in Remarks) Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and
Cepteled Below Dark Surface (A11) Depleted Matrix (F3) Thick Dark Surface (A12) Redox Oark Surface (F5) Sandy Mircky Mineral (S1) Depleted Dark Surface (F7) Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4) Redox Depressions (F8) Patrictive Layer (if present):	Sindicators of hydrophytic vegetation and
Thick Dark Surface (A12) Sandy Mircky Mineral (S1) Sandy Gleyed Mainx (S4) Patrictive Layer (if present):	
Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1) Depleted Dark Surface (F7) Sandy Gleyed Mainx (S4) Redox Depressions (F8) retrictive Layer (if present):	
Sandy Gleyed Mainx (S4) Redox Depressions (FB) restrictive Layer (if present):	and all the same and a
estrictive Layer (if present):	wetland hydrology must be present
	unless disturbed or problematic
Type:	··
/F- 	
Depth (inches)	Hydric Soil Present? Yes X No
DROLOGY etland Hydrology Indicators:	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
yngry Indicators (mjoxnum of one required; check all (hat apply)	Secondary Indicators (2 or more required)
Surface Water (A1) Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (except	Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1,
High Waler Table (A2) MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B)	4A, and 4B)
Saturation (A3) Salt Crust (B11)	Drainage Patterns (B10)
<u> </u>	
- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
Sed ment Deposits (B2) Hydrogen, Sulfide Odor (C1)	Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C
	Roots (C3) Geomorphic Position (D2)
Algat Mail or Crust (94) Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)	Shallow Aquillard (D3)
Iron Deposits (B5) Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils ((C6) FAC-Neufral Test (D5)
Surface Sol: Cracks (B6) Stunted or Stressed Plaints (D1) (LRR	(A) Rased Ani Mounds (D6) (LRR A)
Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7) Other (Explain in Remarks)	Frost-Heave Hummocks (D7)
Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (68)	
efd Observations:	
urface Water Present? Yes No X Depth (inches)	
later Table Present? Yes No K Depth (inches):	
	elland Hydrology Present? Yes X No.
activities regularly fringe)	ensue ukendiodk kutteuti. 165
escribe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspection	s), if available.
emarks	
Ġ.mg. 10	
סיייפי הפ	

Project/Site _ K/T. SPOICHNE	С	sy/CountyS	POKANE Sampling Dale 8/1 (13
AppscanijOwner WASH, STATE PA	2- <u>4</u> ([Slave WA Samples Dave D.D. C.
Investmentoris) KUZIENSKY, GRAN	CFR .	ertion Temask- D	U. TORN OLGO
Landform (hitstope, levace, etc.) HILL SLOPE		ocal relief (concave	convex, none) LONEEX Slope (%) 10-2
Subregion (LRA) FOCKYMITN FORESK . P.	11.17.76 - 1.179.17.12		
Soil Map Une Name VAYWOOD MEDIAL SI			NWI class1ication 14/A
Are climate / hydrologic conditions on the site typical fo:	this time of year		
Are Vegelation, Soil, or Hydrology			"Normal Organisances" present? Yes X No
Are Vegetation, Soil, or Hydrology			needed, explain any answers in Remarks)
		-	locations, transects, important features, etc.
Hydrophytic Vegelation Present? Yes			
Hydric Soil Present? Yes		is the Sample	,
Welland Hydrology Present? Yes		within a Wetla	<u> </u>
Remarks UPLAND PLOT NEAR WE	TLAND A	ON SLOPE	ABOVE PIP
VEGETATION – Use scientific names of pla			
Tree Stratum (Plot size)		Dominant Indicator Seccies? Status	Dominance Test worksheet:
1			Number of Commant Species That Are OSL, FACW, or FAC (A)
2	·		
3			Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strate: [8]
4	_		Percent of Dominant Species
Sapung/Shrub Stratum (Plot size /5' RAD)	=	Total Cover	That Are OBL. FACW, or FAC
1 SOFBUS SCOPULINA	40	x FACU	Prevalence Index worksheet;
2 SAMBUCUS RACEMOSA	10	× FACU	Total % Cover ct: Multiply by
3			OBL species O x1 =
4	_ <u></u>		FACW species
5	_ 		FAC species <u>Q</u> x3 = FACU species <u>110</u> x4 = <u>440</u>
Hem Stratum (Plot size: 5' RAD)	_ =	Total Cover	UPL species 20 x 5 = 100
1 PTERIDIUM AQUELIUM	30	X FACU	Column Totals 130 (A) S40 (B)
2 THALICTRUM OCCIDENTALE	30	X FACU	Prevalence Index = B/A = 4/15
CARDAMNE CONSTANCE!	20	X NOL	Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:
4 SENECTO TRIANULARIS			1 - Rapid Test for Mydrophylic Vegelation
5			2 - Dominance Test is >50%
6			3 · Prevalence Index is s3 0 ¹
7 <u></u>			4 - Morphological Adaptations" (Provide supporting
8			dala in Remarks or on a separate sheet] 5 - Wesland Non-Vascular Plants?
10	-		Problematic Mydrophylic Vegetation* (Explain)
11			Indicators of hydric soil and welland hydrology must
	80 =	Total Cover	be present, unless disturbed or problematic.
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size)			""-
1			Hydrophytic
2			Present? Yes No X
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum		ONL COARL	
Remarks:			· - ··

Sampling Point D

<u>-16</u>	Color (maist)		Redox Features Coty (most) % Type	Loc	Texture	Remarks
- [6 j		 _	 —	 -		MATERIAL.
	W(R 2/3) a p		<u> </u>		
·						
				,		
<u> </u>						
voe C#Cor	sentralen C=De	Poletino RM=R	educed Matrix, CS=Covered or Cos	ed Sand Gra	uns ² Lov	sation: PL=Pore Lining, M=Majrix
			RRs, unless otherwise noted.)	nou build all		ors for Problematic Hydric Solis ¹ :
Histosol (/			Sandy Redox (S5)			r Muck (A10)
-	econ (A2)	_	Stripped Malnx (S6)		_	Perent Material (TF2)
Black Hist	i¢ (A3)	_	Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (exce	pt MLRA 1)	_	y Shallow Dark Surface (*F12)
Hydrogen	Suffide (A4)	_	_ Loamy Greyed Malrix (F2)		Oth	er (Explain in Remarks)
	Below Dark Surfi	ке (A11) 💹	_ Depleted Matrix (F3)			
_	k Surface (A12)	_	Redox Dark Surface (F6)			ors of hydrophytic vegetalion and
	icky Mineral (S 1)		Depleted Dark Surface (F7)			ind hydrology must be present
	eyed Matrix (54) lyer (if present):		Redox Depressions (F8)		gang Panga	ss disturbed or problematic
Type:						
Depin (incr	ies}		<u> </u>		ryanc son	Present? YesNo 🔀
-	rology indicator					
nor any Indice	itors (minimum c	one required.	check sighal apply)		Seco-	ndary Indicators (2 of more required)
_ Surface V	Vater (A1)		Water-Stamed Leaves (89)	(except	_ v	Vater-Stained Leaves (89) (MLRA 1, 2
High Wate	et Table (A2)	-	MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B)	1		4A, and 4B)
Seturetion			Sali Crust (B11)		_	Brainage Patterns (810)
_ Water Ma	iix\$ (B1)		Aquatic inverteorates (B13)			Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
_	Deposits (B2)		Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (CV			Saturation Valible on Aerial Imagery (C
_ ըսկ (յամբ գ			Oxidized Rhizospheres alor			
	or Crust (84)		Presence of Reduced Iron (-		Shallow Aquitard (D3)
fron Depo			Recent from Reduction in Ti			FAC-Neutral Test (C5)
Surface 5	iod Cracks (86)	III	Stunied or Stressed Plants			Raded Ani Mounds (D6) (LRR A)
	n Visible on Aéru				'	Frost-Heave Hummocks (D7)
_		the polygoe loc	"		· · · ·	
Sparsely 1		Yes N	o Depilh (inchés)			
Sparsely leid Observa	r Presport	•				
Sparsely leid Observationage Water		Vac N	v departments)	<u> </u>		
Sparsely lield Observation and ace Water Valer Table F	resent?	Yes N	1	MILE NO.	un Hudaala	M. Barranto Van No Y
Sparsely leid Observa- juriace Water Valer Table F Saturation Pre-	neseni?	Yes N	1	Wetla	ına Hydrolog	gy Present? Yes No 🔨
Sparsely Sparsely Surface Water Valer Table Faguration Preincludes capi	nesent? esent? elary fringe)	Yes N	1			y Present? Yes No X
Sparsely Tield Observation lace Water Table Figuration Preincludes capinescribe Reco	nesent? esent? elary fringe)	Yes N	o Depth (inches):			gy Present? Yes No <u>X</u>
Sparsely Sparsely Surface Water Valer Table Faguration Preincludes capi	nesent? esent? elary fringe)	Yes N	o Depth (inches):			gy Present? Yes No <u>X</u>
Sparsely Tield Observation lace Water Table Figuration Preincludes capinescribe Reco	nesent? esent? elary fringe)	Yes N	o Depth (inches):			gy Present? Yes No <u>X</u>

Applican/Owner Applican/Owner	Project/Site MT. SPOKANE		Catania and	SP	PEANE Sampling Dale 21 (/ 1)
Investigator(s). KUZLENSKY, CRANDER Section, Township, Range Load Intel (concave convex, none). LOANLENS Shope (N; 5-10) Solvegion (InRi): BURLEY MAY FIREST + BAUELANS LOAD LOAD Datum. NAPPS: Shope (N; 5-10) Solvegion (IRR): BURLEY MAY FIREST + BAUELANS LOAD LOAD LOAD LOAD LOAD LOAD LOAD LOAD	ADDISONOUS WASH STATE PAR	2145			
Lendform (Initiation Interest at a content (Initiation Interest Convex. none) Subsequent (LRIX: SOLD MAD MAD MAD MAD MAD MAD MAD MAD MAD MA					
Submany (Politics and Politics) Submany (Politics) Submany (Poli				-	
Soil Map Unit Name VAYSUDD MEDIAL SLIT LOAA Are dimaple in typication continues on the size typication that line of year? Yes X No (If no explain in Remarks.)	Landform (hitsiope terrace, etc.)				
Sol May Dink Name. LAY SUDDE AT BOAL. SLIF CARA. No. Michael California (Marchaella) Are Compared to the series of year? Yes X no. (If needed, explain in Remarks.) Are Vegetation Soil or Hydrology asyndrografly actumed? Are Vegetation Soil or Hydrology asyndrografly actumed? Are Vegetation Soil or Hydrology asyndrografly actumed? Are Normal Circumstances' present? Yes X no. (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.) SUMMARY OF FINDINGS - Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc. Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes No. X Is the Sampled Area within a Westand? Yes No. Y westand hydrology Present? Yes No. X within a Westand? Yes No. Y within a Westand? Yes No. Y Science Section (Plot size 30 FAD) ABIES GLANDIS DEMENTS CONTROL OF WETAND A VEGETATION - Use scientific names of plants. Ince Straight (Plot size 30 FAD) ABIES GLANDIS DEMENTS SIZEMEN (Plot size 15 FAD) Sabinostrus Sizemen (Plot size 15 FAD) Sabinostrus Sizemen (Plot size 15 FAD) SAMESKAS RACEMOSA 20 FACU OF FAC 20 FOR Speces Across All Strais. (B) Fraction Index worksheet: Incel Straight (Plot size 15 FAD) SENECIO TELANUARIS SENECIO TELANUARIS SENECIO TELANUARIS TO FACU Species 25 x3 = 75 FACU Species 25 x4 = 360 FACU Species 25 x5 = 125 CARDINAL SERVICE (Plot Size Straight) SENECIO TELANUARIS TO FACU Species 25 x5 = 125 CARDINAL SERVICE (Plot Size Straight) SENECIO TELANUARIS TO FACU Species 25 x5 = 125 CARDINAL SERVICE (Plot Size Straight) SENECIO TELANUARIS TO FACU Species 25 x5 = 125 CARDINAL SERVICE (Plot Size Straight) To Hydrophylic Vegetation (Explain) To Hydrophylic Vegetation (Explain) Total Cover Workstraight (Plot size Size Size Size Size Size Size Size S					_ Long Datum Datum
Are Normal Circumstances' potential for this time of year' Yes X No (If no, explain in Remarks.) Are Normal Circumstances' potential? Are Normal Circumstances' potential. Are Normal	Soil Map Unit Name. VAYOUDOD MEDIAL S	OF LOA	14		NWi classification. M/A
Are Vegetation Soil or Hydrology algorithmetry detunded? Are Normal Circumstances' present? Yes No Are Vegetation Soil or Hydrology naturally problemate? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.) SUMMARY OF FINDINGS - Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc. Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes No X Is the Sampled Area within a Wattand? Yes No X West No X Is the Sampled Area within a Wattand? Yes No Y VEGETATION - Use accentric names of plants. Interestration (Plot size 30' RAD)	Are climatic rinydrologic conditions on the site typical for	this time of ye	ear ⁵ Yes		
Are Vegetation Soil or Hydrology naturally problemsts? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.) SUMMARY OF FINDINGS - Attach efter map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc. Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes No X Is the Sampled Area within a Wattand? Yes No Yes No X William Hydrology Present? Yes No X Is the Sampled Area within a Wattand? Yes No Yes No X William Hydrology Present? Yes No X Is the Sampled Area within a Wattand? Yes No Yes No X William Hydrology Present? Yes No X Is the Sampled Area within a Wattand? Yes No Yes No X Is the Sampled Area within a Wattand? Yes No X Is the Sampled Area within a Wattand? Yes No X Is the Sampled Area within a Wattand? Yes No X Is the Sampled Area within a Wattand? Yes No X Is the Sampled Area within a Wattand? Yes No X Is the Sampled Area within a Wattand? Yes No X Is the Sampled Area within a Wattand? Yes No X Is the Sampled Area within a Wattand? Yes No X Is the Sampled Area within a Wattand? Yes No X Is the Sampled Area within a Wattand? Yes No X Is the Sampled Area within a Wattand? Yes No X Is the Sampled Area within a Wattand? Yes No X Is the Sampled Area within a Wattand? Yes No X Is the Sampled Area within a Wattand? Yes No X Is the Sampled Area worksheet: No X Is the Sampled Area w					•
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS - Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes No X Is the Sampled Area Welland Hydrology Present? Yes No X Within a Weltand? Yes No Y Remarks: UPLAND PLOT - NE END OF WETCAND A VEGETATION - Use scientific names of plants. Ince Stratum (Plot size 30 RAD), Scorer Species? Status (IQ X PAL) - ABLES GEANDIS IQ X PAL - Total Cover Present of Dominant Speces That Are OBLEACW, or FAC 2 (A) - SAMBURGS FACENIDSA 20 X FACU - RIBES CACUSTRE 25 X FAC - SAMBURGS FACENIDSA 25 X FACU - FACU Species 2 3 2 76 - FACU Species 2 5 2 2 2 40 - FACU Species 2 5 2 2 75 - FACU Species 2 75 - FACU Spe					
Hydro Sad Present? Yes No X Is the Sampled Area Welliand Hydrology Present? Yes No X Wellia	SUMMARY OF FINDINGS - Attach site ma	p showing	sampl		-
Westland Hydrology Present? No X within a Westland? VEGETATION - Use scientific names of plants. Tree Straium (Plot size 30 'RAD , Scorer Species 10	<u> </u>				
VECESTATION - Use acientific names of plants. Deminant Indicator Scientific Names of plants					
VEGETATION - Use scientific names of plants. Tree Straium (Pior size 30" RAD , Scorer Species 2 Salux (Number of Cominant Species 1 That Are OBL FACW or FAC 2 (A) 2			- 1		1d? Yes No
VEGETATION - Use scientific names of plants. Tree Straium (Pior size 30" RAD ,	ROMARS UPLAND PLOT - NE END	OF W	ETZAN	45 A	
Tree Stratum (Piot size 30 ' RAD Secret Stratum Piot size 10 RAD Secret Stratum Piot size 15 ' RAD Sabina/Stratus Sabina/Strat		- • .	P	/1	
Tree Stratum (Piot size 30 ' RAD Secret Stratum Piot size 10 RAD Secret Stratum Piot size 15 ' RAD Sabina/Stratus Sabina/Strat			· <u> </u>		
Tree Stratum Plot size 30 kmb	VEGETATION Use scientific names of pla	ints.			
ABIES GRANDIS ID x FACU That Are OBL FACW, or FAC 2 (A) Total Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL FACW, or FAC 39. (A) SapinarShrub Stratum (Plot size 15' FAD), 10 = Yotal Cover SapinarShrub Stratum (Plot size 15' FAD), 20 X FACU RIBES CACUSTRE 2'5 X FAC OBL species 0 x1 = 0 FAC species 25 x3 = 75' FAC specie	30' GAD .				Dominance Test works beet:
Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: (B) SabinalShrub Stratum (Piol size IS' RAD), SAM BUCUS RACE MISSA 30 X FACU Prevalence Index worksheet: Total Score O X 1 E O FACW Species ZS X = TOTAL Score O X 1 E O FACW Species ZS X = TOTAL Score O X 1 E O FACW Species ZS X = TOTAL Score O X 1 E O FACW Species ZS X = TOTAL Score O X 1 E O FACW Species ZS X = TOTAL Species ZS X					Number of Comment Species 7
Sabing/Shrub Stratum (Plot size S / RAD Sabing/Shrub Stratum (Plot size S / RAD S	- ADIES GRANDIS		_ 	raco	That Are OBL FACW, or FAC (A)
Sabling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size 15' PAD , 10 = Yotal Cover That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC 33' (AR) SAME BUCKS RACE MIDSA 20 X FACU Total 'X Cover of Cover Total 'X Cover of Cov	2				Total Number of Dominant /
Sabinashnub Stratum (Plot size 15 PAD) 1. SAMBUCAS RACEMISA 2. RIBES CACUSTRE 2. SK FAC 3. SAMBUCAS RACEMISA 2. SK FAC OBL species 0 x1 = 0 FACW species 2.5 x3 = 7.5 FAC species 2.5 x3 = 7.5 FACU species 2.5 x3 = 7.5 FACU species 2.5 x5 = 12.5 Column Totals. 16.5 (a) 4.20 18) Prevalence Index is =50K Mydrophytic Vegetation Indicators: 1. Rapid Test for hydrophytic Vegetation CARDAMINE CONSTRUCES 2. SPECIAL SPECIES 1.0 CARDAMINE CONSTRUCES 3. Prevalence Totals cover Modulation Remarks of on a separate sheet) 9. SENECIAL SPECIAL SPE] · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	_ 			Species Across Ali Strata:
Sabinashnub Stratum (Plot size 15 PAD) 1. SAMBUCAS RACEMISA 2. RIBES CACUSTRE 2. SK FAC 3. SAMBUCAS RACEMISA 2. SK FAC OBL species 0 x1 = 0 FACW species 2.5 x3 = 7.5 FAC species 2.5 x3 = 7.5 FACU species 2.5 x3 = 7.5 FACU species 2.5 x5 = 12.5 Column Totals. 16.5 (a) 4.20 18) Prevalence Index is =50K Mydrophytic Vegetation Indicators: 1. Rapid Test for hydrophytic Vegetation CARDAMINE CONSTRUCES 2. SPECIAL SPECIES 1.0 CARDAMINE CONSTRUCES 3. Prevalence Totals cover Modulation Remarks of on a separate sheet) 9. SENECIAL SPECIAL SPE	*				Percent of Dominant Spaces 720
2 SAMBUCUS RACEMISA 20 X FACU 21 K FAC 22 K FAC 3.	Saping/Shrub Stratum (Plot size 15" PAD ,	_ 10	_ = Total (Cover	That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC
2 RIBES CACUSTRE 25 X FAC OBL species O X X O OBL species O X O OBL species O X OBL species O X OBL species O X OBL species O X OBL species OBL	1 SAMBUCUS RACEMOSA	20	¥	FACU	Prevalence Index worksheet:
OBL species		_ 			Total % Cover of Muliply by:
FAC species 25 x3 = 75 Hech Stratum (Piol size 5 RAD) 1. ECY MUS GLADONS 2. PTEOLIDIUM AQUICANUM 30 X FACU 3. SENECTO TELANULARIS 2. OS MORNIBA BERTEROL IS FACU 4. OSMORNIBA BERTEROL IS FACU 5. CARDAMINE CONSTRUCES 7.	3.				
FAC species 25 x3 = 15	4				
Herb Stratum (Plot size 5 ' RAD 35	5				
Herb Stratum (Plot size 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 2	51715	- 55	= Total (Cover	
Column Totals Column Total	Hort Stratum (Plot size SKAD)			- -	
SENECIO TRIANMARIS 20 X FACW Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators: 1 Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	1 FCAMOS GOMOOS				Column Totals. <u>65</u> (A) <u>420</u> (B)
SMORNIEA BERTERD S FACU 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation				<u>facu</u>	Prevalence Index = 8/4 = 3.76
1 Rapid Test for Rydrophytic Vegetation 5 CARDAMINE CONSTRUCES 10 NOL 2 Dominance Test is >50% 2 Dominance Test is >50% 3 Provalence Index is 330' 4 Morphological Adaptations' (Provide supporting data in Remarks of on a separate sheet) 9			<u> </u>		
2 - Dominance Test is >50% 3 - Provalence Index is 33 0' 4 - Morphological Adaptations' (Provide supporting data in Remarks of on a separate sheet) 9 - 5 - Welland Non-Vascular Plants' 10 - Problematic Hydrophylic Vegetation' (Explain) 11 - Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic. Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size		- -			
7					
data in Remarks of on a separate sheet) 9					3 - Provalence Index is s3 0"
data in Remarks of on a separate sheet) 9					4 - Morphological Adaptations' (Provide supporting
Problematic Hydrophylic Vegetation" (Explain) Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic. Woody Vee Stratum (Plot size					data in Remarks of on a separate sheet)
Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic. Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size) Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes NoK					
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size) 1					
Woody Vine Stralum (Piol size	³¹	- 100	<u> </u>		
1 Hydrophylic Vegetation Present? Yes No _K	Woody Vee Straigm (Plot size	TAN	= Tolal C	over	TO PROGRAM OF THE 22 SECURITIES OF THE PROGRAM OF T
2 Vegetation Present? Yes No _K % Bare Ground in Herb Straium					
% Bare Ground in Herb Straium * Total Cover					
% Bare Ground in Herb Straium	- 		r Tetal Co	*	Present? Yes No K
Remarks NOL 2 UPL	% Bare Ground in Herb Stralum		- recall Co	A-41	
	Remarks NIOL 7 UPL				10
	14.5				

DP-10

mithes)	Metro:			k [©] ¢≇turei				
	Dolor (most)	%	Cotor (mgagt)	<u>%</u>	Type	Loc'	Texture	Remarks
<u> </u>								DREAMIL
-16	104R 3/3		P²/A				SILT	POCKY
								· · · · · ·
								
	••••	-	•					
				. <u>—</u>				
vpe. C=Cc	oncentration D=De	epletion RM:	Reduced Matrix C	S=Cevere	d or Coate		raina al o	cation: PL=Pore Lining, M=Mainx
			LRRs, unless othe					ors for Problematic Hydric Soils:
Histosol	(A1)		Sandy Redox (S 5)	•			m Muck (A10)
	pedor (A2)		Stripped Mains				_	d Parent Melenal (TF2)
Black His	stic (A3)		Loamy Mucky I	Vaneral (F	1) (ekçepi	MLRA 1)		ry Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
	n Sulfide (A4)		Losmy Gleyed			.,	_	ei (Explain in Remarks)
	Below Dark Şuri	içe (A11)	Depleted Matri	k (F3)				
	rk Surface (A12)		Redox Dark Sc	rface (F6)	+		³ Indicat	ors of hydrophytic vegetation and
_ Şandy M	ucky Mineral (\$1)		Depleted Dark	Surface (F	F7)		we!s	and hydrology must be present.
	leyed Matrix (S4)		Redox Depres	s-045 (F8)			unle	sa disturbed or problematic.
estrictive l	ayer (If present):					1		
Туре								
Depth (inc	:hes):	<u></u>					Hydric Sol	I Present? Yes No X
'anal a								<u>-</u> -
	GY frology Indicaton	5-	.					
etland Hyd	frelogy Indicator			h)				andary Indicators 12 of more required)
etland Hyd rimary Indic	frelogy Indicator				es (B9) (a			andary Indicators (2 of more required) Water-Stained Leaves (89) (MLRA 1.)
etland Hyd rimary Indic Surface	frology Indicator stors (minimum of Water (A1)		Water-Ste	ined Leav				Water-Stained Leaves (89) (MLRA 1,)
etland Hyd imary indic Surface ' High Wa	Brology Indicator Stors (minimum of Water (A1) (er Table (A2)		Water-Ste	ined Leav 1, 2, 4A, a			_ `	Water-Stained Leaves (89) (MLRA 1,) 4A, and 48)
etland Hyd imary Indic Surface ' High Wa Saturatio	Frology Endication Stors (minimum of Water (A1) ter Table (A2) on (A3)		Water-Str . WLRA Sall Crust	ined Leav 1, 2, 4A, a (811)	and 4B)		— ` — !	Water-Stained Leaves (89) (MLRA 1, 1 4A, and 48) Drainage Patterns (810)
etland Hyd imary indic Surface High Wa Saturatio Water M	frology Indication stors (minimum of Water (A1) ter Table (A2) on (A3) arks (B1)		Water-Ste .	ined Leav 1, 2, 4A, a (B11) (vedebrale	and 4B)		- ' - !	Water-Stained Leaves (89) (MLRA 1,) 4A, and 48) Drainage Patterns (810) Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
etland Hyd imary indic Surface High Wa Saturatio Water M Sedimen	frology Indicaton stors (minimum of Water (A1) (er Table (A2) in (A3) arks (B1) I Deposits (B2)		Water-Ste . MLRA Sall Crust Aquatic In Hydrogen	uned Leav 1, 2, 4A, a (B11) (vertebrate Sufficie O	and 4B) es (B13) dor (C1)		— ' — ! — !	Water-Slamed Leaves (89) (MLRA 1, 1 4A, and 48) Drainage Patterns (810) Dry-Season Water Table (C2) Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C
etland Hyd imary Indic Surface High Wa Saturatio Water M Sed men Drift Dep	Freilogy Indication stors (minmum of Waler (A1) ter Table (A2) on (A3) arks (B1) t Deposits (B2) waits (B3)		Water-Ste MLRA Sall Crust Aquatic Ir Hydrogen Oxidized	uned Leav 1, 2, 4A, a (811) (vedebrale Sulfide O Rhizosphe	and 4B) es (B13) dor (C1) eres along	Living Roc		Water-Slamed Leaves (89) (MURA 1, 1 4A, and 48) Drainage Patterns (810) Dry-Season Water Table (C2) Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C Geomorphic Position (O2)
etland Hyd imary India Surface High Wa Saturatio Water M Sedimen Drift Dep Alget Ma	Freilogy Endication Stors (minimum of Water (A1) for Table (A2) on (A3) arks (B1) it Deposits (B2) kasts (B3) if or Crust (B4)		Water-Ste MLRA Sall Crust Aquatic Ir Hydrogen Oxidized Presence	Lined Leav 1, 2, 4A, 3 (B11) Ivertebrate Sufficie O Rhizosphe of Reduce	and 4B) es (B13) der (C1) erés along ad Iron (C	Living Rec	1 ! ! !	Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (MURA 1, 1 4A, and 48) Drainage Patterns (B10) Dry-Season Water Table (C2) Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C Geomorphic Position (O2) Shallow Aquitard (O3)
etland Hyd imary Indic Surface High Wa Saturatio Water M Sed men Drift Dep Algal Ma Iron Dep	Freiogy Indication Stors (minimum of Water (A1) Ter Table (A2) on (A3) arks (B1) It Deposits (B2) Kests (B3) If or Crust (B4) osits (B5)		Water-Sta MLRA Sall Crust Aquatic In Hydrogen Oxidized Presence Recent In	uned Leav 1, 2, 4A, 3 (B11) (vertebrate Sulfide O Rhizosphe of Reduce on Reduce	and 4B) es (B13) der (C1) erés along ad Iron (C	Living Roc 4) d Soils (Ca	1 1 1 1 1	Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (MURA 1, 1 4A, and 48) Drainage Patterns (B10) Dry-Season Water Table (C2) Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C Geomorphic Position (O2) Shallow Aquitard (O3) FAC-Neutral Test (O5)
etland Hyd imary Indic Surface High Wa Saturatio Water M Sed men Drift Ono Algel Ma Iron Ono Surface	Arelogy Indication ators (minimum of Water (A1) ter Table (A2) on (A3) arks (B1) it Deposits (B2) it ats (B3) if or Crust (B4) osits (B5) Soil Cracks (B5)	One required	Water-Str MLRA Sall Crust Aquatic Ir Hydrogen Oxidized Presence Recent Iri Stunted of	tined Leav 1, 2, 4A, 3 (B11) (Vertebrate Sulfide O Rhizosphe of Reduce on Reducti r Stressed	and 4B) cs (B13) der (C1) crès along ad Iron (C) ger in Title I Plants (C)	Living Roc 4) d Soils (Ca	- 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1	Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1, 1 4A, and 48) Drainage Patterns (B10) Dry-Season Water Table (C2) Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C Geomorphic Position (O2) Shallow Aquitard (O3) FAC-Meutral Test (D5) Raised Ant Mounds (O6) (LRR A)
etland Hyd imary Indic Surface High Wa Saturatio Water M Sed men Drift Dep Alget Ma Iron Dep Surface Inundals	Frology Indication stors (minimum of Water (A1) for Table (A2) on (A3) arks (B1) it Deposits (B2) karts (B3) if or Crust (B4) osits (B5) Soil Cracks (B5) on Vistale on Aere	i imagery (B	Water-Ste MLRA Sall Crust Aquatic Ir Hydrogen Oxidized Presence Recent Iri Stumted of Other (Ex	tined Leav 1, 2, 4A, 3 (B11) (Vertebrate Sulfide O Rhizosphe of Reduce on Reducti r Stressed	and 4B) cs (B13) der (C1) crès along ad Iron (C) ger in Title I Plants (C)	Living Roc 4) d Soils (Ca	- 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1	Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (MURA 1, 1 4A, and 48) Drainage Patterns (B10) Dry-Season Water Table (C2) Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C Geomorphic Position (O2) Shallow Aquitard (O3) FAC-Neutral Test (O5)
etland Hyd imary Indic Surface High Wa Saturatio Water M Sedimen Drift Dep Algat Ma Iron Dep Surface Inundalik Sparsely	Freilogy Endication Stors (minimum of Water (A1) for Table (A2) on (A3) arks (B1) it Deposits (B2) kasts (B3) if or Crust (B4) osits (B5) Soil Cracks (B6) on Visible on Aeria Vegelated Conda	i imagery (B	Water-Ste MLRA Sall Crust Aquatic Ir Hydrogen Oxidized Presence Recent Iri Stumted of Other (Ex	tined Leav 1, 2, 4A, 3 (B11) (Vertebrate Sulfide O Rhizosphe of Reduce on Reducti r Stressed	and 4B) cs (B13) der (C1) crès along ad Iron (C) ger in Title I Plants (C)	Living Roc 4) d Soils (Ca	- 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1	Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1, 1 4A, and 48) Drainage Patterns (B10) Dry-Season Water Table (C2) Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C Geomorphic Position (O2) Shallow Aquitard (O3) FAC-Meutral Test (D5) Raised Ant Mounds (O6) (LRR A)
etland Hydrimary Indice Surface High Wa Saturation Water March Sed men Drift Dep Algel March Iron Dep Surface In undalik Spaisely	Arelogy Indication stors (minimum of Water (A1) for Table (A2) on (A3) arks (B1) it Deposits (B2) ks (B3) if or Crust (B4) osits (B5) Soil Cracks (B5) on Visible on Aeria Vegelated Conca- rations:	i imagery (B)	Water-Str MLRA Sall Crust Aquatic Ir Hydrogen Oxidized Presence Recent Iri Stunted of Other (Ex	uned Leav 1, 2, 4A, 3 (811) Iverlebrate Sulfide O Rhizosphe of Reduction r Stressed plain in Re	and 4B) der (C1) eres along ad Iron (C) ger in Title I Plants (C) emarks)	Living Rox 4) d Soils (CA 11) (LRR A	- 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1	Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1, 1 4A, and 48) Drainage Patterns (B10) Dry-Season Water Table (C2) Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C Geomorphic Position (O2) Shallow Aquitard (O3) FAC-Meutral Test (D5) Raised Ant Mounds (O6) (LRR A)
etland Hyd imary indic Surface High Wa Saturatio Water M Sed men Drift Dep Alget Ma Iron Dep Surface Inundalis Spaisely ield Obsen urface Water	Arelogy Indication afters (minimum of Water (A1) ter Table (A2) on (A3) arks (B1) it Deposits (B2) it or Crust (B4) osits (B5) Soil Cracks (B5) on Visible on Aeria vettons; er Present?	i imagery (B ve Surface (i Yes	Water-Sta MLRA Sall Crust Aquatic In Hydrogen Oxidized Presence Recent In Stumed of Other (Ex	tined Leav 1, 2, 4A, 3 (B11) Ivertebrate Sulfide O Rhizosphe of Reduction r Stressed plain in Re- anches)	and 4B) der (C1) erés along ad Iron (C) por in Title i Plants (C) emarks)	Liwng Rox 4) d Soils (CC 1) (LRR A	- 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1	Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1, 1 4A, and 48) Drainage Patterns (B10) Dry-Season Water Table (C2) Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C Geomorphic Position (O2) Shallow Aquitard (O3) FAC-Meutral Test (D5) Raised Ant Mounds (O6) (LRR A)
retland Hydromary Indice Surface High Wa Saturation Water M Sed men Drift Dep Algat Ma Iron Dep Surface Inundate Spaisely Feld Obsen urface Water	Arelogy Indicaton stors (minimum of Water (A1) ter Table (A2) on (A3) arks (B1) it Deposits (B2) it Deposits (B4) osits (B5) Soil Cracks (B5) on Visible on Aeria Vegelated Concarations; er Present? Present?	I Imagery (Bive Surface (I	Water-Sta MLRA Sall Crust Aquatic Ir Hydrogen Oxidized Presence Recent In Stumed of Other (Ex	uned Leav 1, 2, 4A, 3 (B11) Ivertebrate Sulfide O Rhizosphe of Reduce on Reduce r Stressed plain in Re inches)	and 4B) es (B13) dor (C1) erés along ad Iron (C gar in Tille I Plants (C grarks)	Living Roo 4) d Soils (Co 11) (LRR A	- 1 1 1 1 1 1	Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1, 1 4A, and 48) Drainage Patterns (B10) Dry-Season Water Table (C2) Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C Geomorphic Position (O2) Shallow Aquitard (O3) FAC-Meutral Test (D5) Raised Ant Mounds (D6) (LRR A) Frost-Heave Hummocks (D7)
Vetland Hydromary Indice Surface High Wa Saturation Water Ma Sed men Drift Dep Alget Ma Iron Dep Surface Inundate Spaisely ield Obsen unface Water Vater Table alural on Pr	Arology Indication stors (minimum of Water (A1) for Table (A2) on (A3) arks (B1) it Deposits (B2) ks 4s (B3) if or Crust (B4) osits (B5) Soil Cracks (B5) on Visible on Aeria Vegelated Concarations; er Present? Present?	I Imagery (Bive Surface (I	Water-Sta MLRA Sall Crust Aquatic Ir Hydrogen Oxidized Presence Recent In Stumed of Other (Ex	tined Leav 1, 2, 4A, 3 (B11) Ivertebrate Sulfide O Rhizosphe of Reduction r Stressed plain in Re- anches)	and 4B) es (B13) dor (C1) erés along ad Iron (C gar in Tille I Plants (C grarks)	Living Roo 4) d Soils (Co 11) (LRR A	- 1 1 1 1 1 1	Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1, 1 4A, and 48) Drainage Patterns (B10) Dry-Season Water Table (C2) Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C Geomorphic Position (O2) Shallow Aquitard (O3) FAC-Meutral Test (D5) Raised Ant Mounds (O6) (LRR A)
Vetland Myo Vimary Indic Surface High Wa Saturatio Water M Sed men Drift Oep Alget Ma Iron Dep Surface Inundalis Spaisely ield Obsen Surface Water Table Saturation Princtudes cap	Arelogy Indication afters (minimum of Water (A1) ter Table (A2) on (A3) arks (B1) it Deposits (B2) it or Crust (B4) osits (B5) Soil Cracks (B5) on Visible on Aeria vettons; er Present? esent? pillary frage)	I Imagery (Bive Surface (I Yes I Yes I	Water-Sta MLRA Sall Crust Aquatic Ir Hydrogen Oxidized Presence Recent In Stumed of Other (Ex	tined Leav. 1, 2, 4A, 3 (B11) Ivertebrale Sulfide O Rhizosphe of Reducti on Reducti r Stressed plain in Re inches) Inches)	and 4B) es (B13) dor (C1) erés along ad Iron (C- iga in Tille I Plants (C- emarks)	Living Rex 4) d Soils (Ct 11) (LRR A	1	Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1, 1 4A, and 48) Drainage Patterns (B10) Dry-Season Water Table (C2) Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C Geomorphic Position (O2) Shallow Aquitard (O3) FAC-Meutral Test (D5) Raised Ant Mounds (D6) (LRR A) Frost-Heave Hummocks (D7)
Vetland Myo Vetland Myo Surface High Wa Saturatio Water M Sed men Drift One Alget Ma Iron Dep Surface Inundation Spaisely ield Obsen curface Water Vater Table alget on Princtudes cap	Arelogy Indication afters (minimum of Water (A1) ter Table (A2) on (A3) arks (B1) it Deposits (B2) it or Crust (B4) osits (B5) Soil Cracks (B5) on Visible on Aeria vettons; er Present? esent? pillary frage)	I Imagery (Bive Surface (I Yes I Yes I	Water-Sta MLRA Sall Crust Aquatic In Hydrogen Oxidized Presence Recent In Stumed of Other (Ex	tined Leav. 1, 2, 4A, 3 (B11) Ivertebrale Sulfide O Rhizosphe of Reducti on Reducti r Stressed plain in Re inches) Inches)	and 4B) es (B13) dor (C1) erés along ad Iron (C- iga in Tille I Plants (C- emarks)	Living Rex 4) d Soils (Ct 11) (LRR A	1	Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1, 1 4A, and 48) Drainage Patterns (B10) Dry-Season Water Table (C2) Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C Geomorphic Position (O2) Shallow Aquitard (O3) FAC-Meutral Test (D5) Raised Ant Mounds (D6) (LRR A) Frost-Heave Hummocks (D7)
Surface High Wa Saturatio Water M Sed men Drift Dep Algal Ma Iron Dep Surface Inundals Spaisely Seld Obsen Surface Vale Vater Table Satural on Princtudes cap	Arelogy Indication afters (minimum of Water (A1) ter Table (A2) on (A3) arks (B1) it Deposits (B2) it or Crust (B4) osits (B5) Soil Cracks (B5) on Visible on Aeria vettons; er Present? esent? pillary frage)	I Imagery (Bive Surface (I Yes I Yes I	Water-Sta MLRA Sall Crust Aquatic In Hydrogen Oxidized Presence Recent In Stumed of Other (Ex	tined Leav. 1, 2, 4A, 3 (B11) Ivertebrale Sulfide O Rhizosphe of Reducti on Reducti r Stressed plain in Re inches) Inches)	and 4B) es (B13) dor (C1) erés along ad Iron (C- iga in Tille I Plants (C- emarks)	Living Rex 4) d Soils (Ct 11) (LRR A	1	Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1, 1 4A, and 48) Drainage Patterns (B10) Dry-Season Water Table (C2) Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C Geomorphic Position (O2) Shallow Aquitard (O3) FAC-Meutral Test (D5) Raised Ant Mounds (D6) (LRR A) Frost-Heave Hummocks (D7)
Vetland Hydrimary Indice Surface ' High Wa Saturatio Water M Sed men Drift Dep Algel Ma Iron Dep Surface Inundalix Spaisely ield Obsen urface Water Vater Table aluration Principles Cap escribe Rec	Arelogy Indication afters (minimum of Water (A1) ter Table (A2) on (A3) arks (B1) it Deposits (B2) it or Crust (B4) osits (B5) Soil Cracks (B5) on Visible on Aeria vettons; er Present? esent? pillary frage)	I Imagery (Bive Surface (I Yes I Yes I	Water-Sta MLRA Sall Crust Aquatic In Hydrogen Oxidized Presence Recent In Stumed of Other (Ex	tined Leav. 1, 2, 4A, 3 (B11) Ivertebrale Sulfide O Rhizosphe of Reducti on Reducti r Stressed plain in Re inches) Inches)	and 4B) es (B13) dor (C1) erés along ad Iron (C- iga in Tille I Plants (C- emarks)	Living Rex 4) d Soils (Ct 11) (LRR A	1	Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1, 1 4A, and 48) Drainage Patterns (B10) Dry-Season Water Table (C2) Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C Geomorphic Position (O2) Shallow Aquitard (O3) FAC-Meutral Test (D5) Raised Ant Mounds (D6) (LRR A) Frost-Heave Hummocks (D7)

WETLAND DETERMINATION D	ATA FOR	M We	stern Mou	untains, Valleys, and Coast Region	
Projectising MT. SPOKANE		Catali	· 5	POKANE 8	μ
ApplicantiOurer WASH, STATE PA	RUS	•		Sampling Date	 -
Investigatorist KUZIENSKY, GRANCE,	_	Section. 1	Township Ra	ange 16 728 N, RYSE	- 16
Landform (hillstope, letrace, etc.) HILL SLOPE	-			convex none) CON (AVE State (%)	1-6
Subjection (LRR) ROCKY MITH. FORETS+ RANGE	KLB MAD			Long Datum MA	
SO MAD LINK NAME: VAYNOOD MEDIAL	51LT LA	AM	•	Datum Projection	462
Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for ti	hie land of ion		Y N-	NAME CLASSIFICATION 1997	
Are Vegetation Sol, or Hydrology	riaalfonelle.	dir (ES_			
Are Vegetation Scil or Hydrology				"Normal Circumstances" present? Yes X No	—-
			•	ecded, explain any answers in Remarks)	
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS - Attach site map	showing	sampli	ing point i	ocations, transects, important features	ı, etc.
	No	1.			
Hydric Soil Present? Yes X	No		the Sampled Ihin a Wetlar		
Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes X	No	- 1		165 _ 1 NO	
Remarks: WETLAND PLOT - NE EN	DOFN	ETIA	MD A		
VEGETATION – Use scientific names of pla.	nts.			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
··	Ab	Dominar	i Indicator	Dominance Test worksheet:	
Tree Stratum (Plot size)	% Cover	Species	2 Status	Number of Cominant Species	
1				1	(A)
<u>-</u>	-			Total Number of Dominant //	
1 3 <u> </u>	-		- ;	Species Across All Strate:	(8)
1 - 1 -		- Total C	- 	Percent of Dominant Species 50	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size 15 RAD)			· _=.		(A/B)
1 ALNUS VIRIDUS	_ 20_	<u> </u>	FACW	Prevalence Index worksheet: Total % Cover of. Multiply by.	
2			 _		
3				FACW species 105 x2 210	
			- — i	FAC species O 23 = O	
= (= :	80	———. ≖ Total C		FACU species 30 x4x 120	
Haro Stratum (Plot size: 5 / RAD)		- rousi Ç		UPL species	
1 SENECID TRIANULARIS	20	_ <u>×</u> _	FALW	Column Totals: 140 (A) 355	(₽)
2 ACONITUM COLUMBIANUM	5		FACW	Prevalence Index = 8:A = 2:53	
3 THALICTRUM OCCIDENTALE 1 PTERIDIUM ADVICINUM	10		FACU	Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:	
ECCINTONIA UNIFORA	<u> 20</u>	<u>×</u>	FACU NOL	2 - Rapid Test for Hydrophylic Vegetation	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		_	· NVE	2 - Commande Test is >50%	
7			·	X 3 - Prevalence Index is s3.0	
8	-			 4 · Morphological Adaptations' (Provide supported all in Remarks or on a separate sheet) 	gnihi
9		-	· -	5 - Welland Non-Vascular Plants*	
10	_		_	Problematic Hydrophytic Vagetation (Explain)	,
11				Indicators of hygric soil and welland hygrology mai	
Minada Man Clastica (Clastica)	<u>60 </u>	Total Co	ver	be present, unless disturbed or problematic.	
Woody Vine Stratum First size)			1		
2	<u></u>		· ——	Hydrophytic Vegetation	Í
	- -			Present? Yes X No	j
% Bare Ground in Merb Stratum 40		· Mai D0	121		
Remarks				 -	\dashv
					- 1

Depth	Malia			: Features							
	Stor (migrati)	% C	olor (morst)		-ybe	Loc	Texture		F	Remarks	
9-1							OPOTO	1115			
- 17 Ens	uses										
<u> </u>	1917 - I										~ A A-
7/9	3 YR 2.5,	<u> </u>		-::				_ 5.56	15 P	ومحريخ بويحمر	ORC
	1										
	_ 							<u> </u>			
		•									
ype: C=Concern						d Sand Gr				t Linung, Mi	
y d ric Soll In o lca	tors: (Applica	ible to all LRR	e, unives other	rwise note	ed.]		Indec	ators for I	Problem	ialic Hydri	c Şoils ¹ :
Histosoi (A1)		_	Sandy Rédox ()	55)			_ 2	cm Muck	(A10)		
Histoc Epipedor	n (A2)	_	Stripped Matrix	(96)			6	Red Pareni	Materia	ii (TF2)	
Black Mistic (A	3)	_	Loamy Mucky N	Ainera (F1	l) (except	MLRA 1)	_ \	/ery Shallo	w Dark	Surface (Ti	F12j
Hydrogen Sulfi	ide (A4)		Loamy Gleyed	Watrix (F2))			Other (Exp	lam in Re	emants)	
Depleted Below	w Dark Surface	(A11) 🔀	Depleted Matro	((F3)							
Thick Dark Sui			Redox Dark Su	rface (F6)			, Inde	ators of n	ydrophyt	tic vegelatio	on and
Sandy Mucky I	Mineral (S1)		Depleted Dark	Surface (F	7)					ius! be ore:	
_ Sandy Gleyed		_	Redox Depress	ions (F8)			ŲI	dese distu	rbed or p	problematic	
estrictive Layer			-				Т				
Type:							ì				
•							1		-40 34	🗸	•
Degra (inches)							HISOTHE S	DII Prese	N17 TI	65 <u>×</u>	No
					,						·
emarks					,						·
emarks /DROLOGY /etland Hydrolog					,						
emarks /DROLOGY Vetland Hydrolog			eck all that ago		, — · · · — · ·		Şı	econdary I	nd'¢alers	s (2 or mon	e vedhined)
emarks /DROLOGY /etland Hydrolog	(minmon of o			NE Leave	es (89) (e	except	 §1				—-
PROLOGY Verland Hydrolog remany Indicators Surface Water	(Minmum of o		Water-Sta	ined Leave		except	<u>S</u> .	Water-S	fained L	eaves (89)	—-
PROLOGY Vetland Hydrolog remany Indicators Surface Water High Water Ta	(minimum of o r (A1) able (A2)		Water-Sta MLRA	ined Leave 1, 2, 4A, a		except	§4	Water-S 4A, a	lained L ind 48)	eaves (89)	—-
OROLOGY Vetland Hydrolog remany Indicators Surface Water High Water Ta Saturation (A3	(Minimum of o r (A1) able (A2)		Water-Sta MLRA Self Crusi	ined Leave 1, 2, 4A, a (B11)	end 48)	except	_	Water-S 4A, a Orawag	fained L ind 48) e Partei:	eaves (89) ns (810)	(MLRA 1,
PROLOGY Vetland Hydrolog remany Indicators Surface Water High Water Ta Saturation (A3 Water Marks)	(min imum of o r (A1) ible (A2) i) Buj		Water-Sta MLRA Self Crust Aquatic In	ined Leave 1, 2, 4A, a (B11) (vertebrate	end 4B) os (B13)	except	_	Water-S 4A, a Oraineg Dry-Sea	fained L ind 48) e Patter: ison Wal	eaves (89) ns (810) ler Table (6	(MLRA 1,
PROLOGY Tetland Hydrolog Temany Indicators Surface Water High Water Ta Saturation (A3 Water Marks I Sed-ment Dep	(minimum of o r (A1) able (A2) b) B1) oscs (B2)		Water-Sta MLRA Sati Crust Aquatic In Hydrogen	ined Leave 1, 2, 4A, a (B11) vertebrate Suffice Oc	ond 48) os (813) dor (C1)	·	- -	Water-S 4A, a Oraineg Dry-Sea Seturati	fained U ind 48) e Paiteir ison Wal on Visibl	eaves (89) ns (810) Ler Table (0 le on Aerial	(MLRA 1,
PROLOGY Tetland Hydrolog Tetland Hydrolog Tetland Hydrolog Tetland Hydrolog Surface Water High Water Ta Saturation (A3 Waler Marks Sedment Dep Drift Deposits	(minimum of c (A1) (bble (A2) (c) B1) oses (B2) (B3)		Water-Sta MLRA Sall Crust Aquatic In Hydrogen X Oxidized	imed Leavi 1, 2, 4A, a (B11) ivertebrate Suffice Or Rhizosphe	and 48) os (813) dor (C1) ores along	Living Red	- -	Water-S 4A, a Oraineg Dry-Sea Setureti Geomoi	fained U ind 48) e Paiteis son Wal on Visibl phic Pos	eaves (89) ns (810) ter Table (0 le on Aerial silion (D2)	(MLRA 1,
**DROLOGY Tetland Hydrolog temany Indicators Surface Water High Water Ta Saturation (A3 Water Marks I Sed-ment Dep Drift Deptaris Alga: Mail or C	(minimum of c r (A1) sble (A2) b) B1; oscs (B2) (B3) (rus) (B4)		Water-Sta MLRA Sati Crusi Aquatic In Hydrogen K Oxidized Presence	ined Leavi 1, 2, 4A, a (B11) ivertebrate Suffice Or Rhizosphe of Reduce	end 48) es (813) dor (C1) eres along ad Iron (C	Living Ro		Water-S 4A, a Oramag Dry-Sea Saturati Geomoi Shallow	fained Uind 4B) e Patter: ison Wal on Visibl pric Pos Aquitar	eaves (89) ns (810) ler Table (0 le on Aerial silion (02) d (03)	(MLRA 1,
PROLOGY Tetland Hydrolog Tetland Hydrolog Tetland Hydrolog Tetland Hydrolog Tetland Hydrolog Water Ta Saturation (A3 Water Marks Sed-ment Dep Drift Deposits Alga: Mail or C Iron Deposits	(minimum of c r (A1) sble (A2) b) B1) loses (B2) (B3) (rus) (B4) (B5)		Water-Sta MLRA Set Crust Aquatic In Hydrogen Condized Presence Recent In	ined Leavi 1, 2, 4A, a (B1*) ivertebrate Suffice Or Rhizosphe of Reduce on Reducti	end 48) os (8:3) dor (C1) res along ad Iron (C on at Tille	Living Red 4) 6 Soils (Cl	ots (C3)	Water-S 4A, a Draineg Dry-Sea Saturati Geomot Shallow FAC-Ne	fained Uind 48) e Parteir ison Wall on Visibl pric Por Aquitar outral Ter	eaves (89) ns (810) ter Table (0 le on Aerial silion (02) d (03) si (05)	(MLRA 1, :2) Imagery (C
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PROLOGY Verland Hydrolog remany Indicators Surface Water High Water Ta Saturation (A3 Water Marks Sed-ment Deposits Alga: Mail or C Inon Deposits Surface Soc C Inuidation Vis Sparsely Veget Verland Observation Surface Water Pre- Valer Table Present reduces capylary Jescribe Recorder Personals	(Minimum of o (A1) able (A2) b) B1) osns (B2) (B3) rust (B4) (B5) bracks (B5) able on Aerial I stated Concaw as: sem? Y fonge) d Data (stream	magery (B7) Surface (B8) es No _ es No _ gauge, morale	Water-Sta MLRA Sati Crusi Aquatic In Hydrogen Condized Presence Secent In Sturled o Other (Ex Depth (in Depth (in	nned Leave 1, 2, 4A, a (B11) vertebrate Suffide Or Reduce or Reduct r Stressed plain or Re sches): ches) photos, pr	end 48) es (8:3) dor (C1) eres along ad Iron (C por at Tille (Plants (D ernarks)	Living Rod 4) 6 Soils (Ci 51) (ERR A	ots (C3) 6) k! Sand Hydro	Water-S 4A, a Oramag Dry-Sea Saturati Geomor Shallow FAC-Ne Haised Frost-he	dained Lind 48) e Parter: ison Wal on Visibl pric Por Aquitar outral Tel And Mou eave Hu	eaves (89) ns (810) ler Table (0 le on Aerial silion (02) d (03) al (05) nds (06) (1 mmocks (0	(MLRA 1, 2) Imagery (C RR A) 17)
Process Pro	(Minimum of o (A1) able (A2) b) B1) osns (B2) (B3) rust (B4) (B5) bracks (B5) able on Aerial I stated Concaw as: sem? Y fonge) d Data (stream	magery (B7) Surface (B8) es No _ es No _ gauge, morale	Water-Sta MLRA Sati Crusi Aquatic in Hydrogen Condized Presence Recent in Stumed o Other (Ex	nned Leave 1, 2, 4A, a (B11) vertebrate Suffide Or Reduce or Reduct r Stressed plain or Re sches): ches) photos, pr	end 48) es (8:3) dor (C1) eres along ad Iron (C por at Tille (Plants (D ernarks)	Living Rod 4) 6 Soils (Ci 51) (ERR A	ots (C3) 6) ki Sand Hydro	Water-S 4A, a Oramag Dry-Sea Saturati Geomor Shallow FAC-Ne Haised Frost-he	dained Lind 48) e Parter: ison Wal on Visibl pric Por Aquitar outral Tel And Mou eave Hu	eaves (89) ns (810) ler Table (0 le on Aerial silion (02) d (03) al (05) nds (06) (1 mmocks (0	(MLRA 1, lmagery (C .RR A) .TT

Projectiste MT. SPOKANE		_	POKAME	-	7/30/1
ApplicantiOwner WASH STATE PARK	Çri			Sampling Date	7/30/12
	-		State ///	Sampling Point	DP-12_
Investigator(s) GRANGER KUZIENS		ction Township	, Range <u>/6, 7</u>	28 N, RYSE	
Landform (hillstope, terrace, etc.) HILLSLOP	<u>E</u>	cal relief (conce	ive, convex, nane) 🔑	ONCAVE SI	юре (%) 7-2
Sumegian (LRR; RUCKY MTN. FORESTS+RAN	RECOUND		Long		
SON Map Unit Name: VAYNOOD MEDIAL SILT L	D##1		NAV C		
Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typica- for th	a tene of year?				
Are Vegetation Soil, or Hydrology					
Are Vegetal on Soil or Xydrology	-		Are "Normal Circumstar		No
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS - Atlach site map			if needed, explain any ; nt locations, trans		eatures, etc.
	No		_		
	Vo	to the Som			
Welland Hydrology Present? Yes _ ^ /		within a Wi	etland? Yes	<u>_×_</u> ⊷	_
Remarks HILLSLOPE SEEP WETLAND	ALDER 1		METHOLD F	 .	
COMMELTED TO STREAM				za Dearrace	
COMMECTED IS STREET	-1 20 7 3	-	TENN / EFTENSE	MC CADINAGE	
VEGETATION - Use scientific names of plan	nts,				
T Ottob (District		eminant Indica		worksheet:	
Iree Stralum (Piot size:)	% Cover S	pecies? Statu	I MANAGE OF DOUBLE	ant Species	3
] ·	-	-	Thai Are OSL, FA	CW, or FAC.	(A)
2	- 		Total Number of t	Cominant	3
<u></u>			Species Across A	li Strafa:	(B)
1.01		Total Cover	Percent of Comin	am Species /	DO
SeptimorShrub Stratum (Plot size. 151240)	_	. 440. 50451	That Are OBL, FA		(A/B)
ALLIUS VIRIDIS	_ <u>50</u>	X FACE	_ '		
1 KIBES LACUSTRE		<i>F</i> XC	Total W Cove		N BY:
3 KHAPINUS ALVIPOLIA	<u> </u>	FACE	OBL species _		
				x2ª	
5	- 		FACU species _	x3= x4=	
Hero Swalum (Plot size: 5' PAD	60 =	Total Cover			·
1 ATHYRIUM CYCLOSORUM	25	× EA	.	(A)	
2 SENECIO TRIANGUCARIS	20	Y FACE	<u> </u>		
3 MAJANTHEAVAN STELLATIAN	10	FAC	- Lievalevice	index = 8/A =	 -
4 ACONITUM COLUMBIANUM	70	FACE	1 .i) or obusing and	etation Indicators:	
5 CLAYTOMIA SP.	<u> 18 · </u>	LEAR		l for Hydrophytic Veget • Teesie • COV	lairon
6			3 - Prevalence		
7			1-	e inges is 55 o Kal Adaptations" (Prov	
			data in Re	marks or on a separale	sheet)
9			5 - Welland N	on-Vascular Plants*	
10			Problematic H	hydrophytic Vegetabon [*]	' (Explain)
11	. —— —		Indecators of hydr	ic soil and wetland hyd	relegy must
Manda II as Planton (Bushama	<u>80</u> -⊤	otal Cover	De present, unless	desurbed or problems	deC
Whody Vine Stratum (Plot size)					
			— Hydrophytic		
	· —		Vegetation Present?	Yes X No_	
% Sare Ground in Herb Stratum 20	,	oral Cov8.			_
Remarks (FAC) = ASSUMED FAZ				7-	
Ç ,					
					!

0-6	Mattik		Redox	c Features	<u>, </u>			
0-6 .	Color (mreji)	%	Cogr/mgeti	-4	Type	Loc	Texture	Remarks
	104R3/1	100		_		10	OR GANG	LAYER
	10482/1	100					MXX	
<i>V 1 V</i>	10 11 /1						1-10-4-	
								
								
	centration, D=De	alorina DU-Da	4 4 14.4 65					
	dicators: (Appli					o zavo G		calion Pt=Pore Lining, M=Metrix ors for Problematic Hydric Solls ³ :
-					Ç O .]			
_ Misloso: (A		~.	Sandy Redox (S				_	m Music (A10)
∑_ Brack pælit ursiec æbit	xedon (A2) (43)	_	Str oped Ma trix Loamy Mucky N	-				d Pareni Majerial (TF2)
_	Sulfide (A4)		Loamy Gleyeo I		-	MLRA I		ry Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
	Below Dark Surfa	- (411)	Depleted Matrix	-	,		_ 0	ier (Explain in Remarks)
	k Surface (A12)	~ /~	Redox Dark Su				b _{locked}	ors of hydrophytic vegetation and
_	cky Mineral (S1)	_	Depleted Dark !					and hydrology must be present,
	yed Metrix (S4)	_	Redox Depress	-	,,			ss disturbed or problematic
	yer (if present):		, 11000 000-000	10117 (1 01			т	as distribed by producing to
Type	ya- m processing.						1	
			-				1	
Depin (men	es>						Hyanc Sol	[Present? Yes X No
YDROLOG								
	ology Indicators	li					-	
	ology Indicators fors (minimum of		heck all that appl	γI			Seco	indary and calors (2 or more required)
emary Indica	iors (menimum of		heck ah (ha) appl Waler-Sta		 cs (89) (e	xcept		
<u>smary Indica</u> <u>C</u> Surface W	tors (minimum of Vater (A1)		Waler-Sta	ined Leav		xcept		Water-Stained Leaves (89) (MLRA 1, 2
smany Indica (_Surface W (_ High Wate	tors (menimum of Vater (A1) e: Yable (A2)		Waler-Sta MLRA	ined Leav 1, 2, 4A, 6		xcept	_ '	Waler-Slained Leaves (89) (MLRA 1, 2 4A, and 4B)
smary Indicat Surface W High Wate Saturation	tors (minimum of later (A1) er Yable (A2) (A3)		Waler-Sta MLRA Saft Crost	ined Leav 1, 2, 4A, 6 (811)	and 4B)	xcapt	_ ` _ '	Waler-Slained Leaves (89) (MLRA 1, 2 4A, and 4B) Orainage Patterns (B10)
emany Indica Surface W High Wate Saturation Water Mai	tors (menimum of /ater (A1) er Yable (A2) h (A3) rks (B1)		Waler-Sta MLRA Saft Crust Aquetic In	ined Leav 1, 2, 4A, 6 (811) vertebrøte	and 48) s (613)	xcept	— ' — '	Waler-Slained Leaves (89) (MLRA 1, 2 4A, and 4B) Drainage Patterns (B10) Dry-Season Waler Table (C2)
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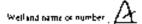
APPENDIX B

Wetland Rating Forms

Welland came in humber

WETLAND RATING FORM - EASTERN WASHINGTON

	THE THE PERSON AND TH
Version 2 - Updated June 2006 in incid	use accuracy and reproductivities among users
Name of welland (if known):	Date of site visit: 8/2/17
RAVENDO BILL GRANGFRIA	sined by Foology? Yes tNo Date of training 7/22N o
SEC. JOHNSHIP ZHANGE 45 ZHEST	F/R in Appendix D? Yes No X
Map of wetland unit: Figure	Estimated size
SUMMAX	IY OF RATING
Category based on FUNCTIONS prov	ided by method
tu mi¥ t∧	
Category I - Score 51-69 Category II - Score 51-69 Category III - Score 30-56 Category IV - Score < 30 Category based on SPECIAL CHARA [U	er not Apply
Wetland Type	Wetland Class
Vernal Pool	Depressional
Alkali	Riverine
Natural Heritage Wetland	Lake-fringe
Bog	Niope X
None of the above	Check if unit has multiple HGM classes present
E	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·



Classification of Vegetated Wellands for Eastern Washington

If the hydrologic criteria flated in each question do not apply to the entire not being rated, you probably have a unit with multiple HGM classes. In this case, identify which hydrologic criteria in questions 1-7 apply, and go to Question 8.

1. Does the entire wetland unit meet both of the following criteria?

vegetation on the s	fithe welland is on the shores of a body of open water (without any urface) at least 20 acres (8 ha) in size: spen water area is deeper than 3 m (10 Ω)? YES = The welland class is Lake-fringe (lacustrine fringe)
Fine water flows the exames from seeps. Suchs The water leaves the NOTE: Surface water small god shall	stope (singe can be very grachar), ough the welland in one direction (unidirectional) and usually to may flow subsurface, as sheerflow, or in a swale without distinct to welland without being impounded? there does not good in these type of wellands except becastanally in they depressions or behind humptocks (depressions are usually test hap a foot deep).
NO - go to Step 4 (3. Is the entire welland unit in a villouding from that stream or river years to answer "yes." The wellar over is not flooding.	YES The wetland class is Slope / valley or stream channel where it gets inundated by overbank? In general, the flooding should occur at least once every ten and can contain depressions that are filled with water when the YES - The wetland class is Riverine
nverbank flooding, in which water This means that any outlet, if pro-	opographic depression, outside areas that are inundated by a ponds, or is saturated to the stefface, at some time of the year, sent, as higher than the interior of the wolland. YES - The welland class is Depressional.
clases. For example, seeps at the stream within a depressional well ODENTIFY WHICH OF THE HY APPLY TO DIFFERENT AREA the following table to identify the HGM classes present within your recommended in the sexual columns.	difficult to classify and probably contains several different HGM base of a slope may grade into a riverine floodplain, or a small and has a zone of flooding along its sides. GO BACK AND (DROLOGIC REGIMES DESCRIBED IN QUESTIONS 1-7 SIN THE UNIT (make a rough sketch to help you decide). Use appropriate class to use for the rating system if you have several wellond. NOTE Use this rable only if the class that is no represents 10% or more of the total area of the westand unit is listed in column 2 is less than 10% of the unit, classify the

worland using the class that represents more than 90% of the total area.



HGM Classes Within One Delineated Wetland Boundary	Class to Use for Mating
Slope - Riverine	Riverine
Slope - Degressional	Depressional
Slope - Lake-fringe	Luke-fringe
Depressional + Riverine (tiverine is within boundary of	Depressimul
<u>Genression)</u>	_
Depressional - Lake-fringe	Depressional

If you are mable still to determine which of the above criteria apply to your werland, or you have more than 2 HGM classes within a werland boundary, classify the werland as **Depressional** for the rating.

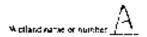
S	Stope Wellands WATER QUALITY FUNCTIONS - Indicators that welland functions to improve water quality	Points (orly 1 was per box)
S	S 1.0 Does the wetland have the notential to improve water quality?	(sec 9.56)
s 	S 1.) Characteristics of everage stope of ivertands Slope is 1% or less (a 1% slope has a 1 foot vertical drop in cleration for every 100 for horizontal distance) Slope is between 1% and 2% points = 2	~
	Slope is more than 2% but less than 5% paints = 1, X Slope at 5% or greater points = 0	
S	S 1.2 The soal 2 unches below the surface is clay or organic fuse NACS definitions of soil (Appel) YES a points HO = 0 points	3
s 	S. I. 3 Sharefleristics of the vegetation on the winderd that trap sedements and prollutaris. Choose the points appropriate for the description that best fits the vegetation in the vertianal. Dense vegetation means you have trouble seeing the soil surface (>75% cover, and uncert means not graced or monet and plants are higher than 6 inches. Dense, ungrazed, herbsecous vegetation > 90% of the wetland unit points = 6 Dense, ungrazed, herbsecous vegetation > 1/2 of unit points = 7 Dense, ungrazed, herbsecous vegetation > 1/4 of unit points = 7 Does not meet any of the criteria above for bethsecous vegetation points = 9	Flaure
	Aena pholo or map with vegetation polygons	
S	Total for \$1 Add the points in the hores above	15
S	S 2.8 Boes the wellund have the <u>opportunity</u> to improve water quality? Answer YES if you know or believe there are pollutants in groundwater or surface water coming into the welland that would otherwise reduce water quality in streams, lakes or groundwater downgradient from the welland? Note which of the following conditions provide the sources of pulliants. A and may have guillatinits coming from several sources, but any single source trivals qualify as opportunity. — Grazing in the welland or within 150%	(see p.58)
	Wetland is a groundwater seep within the Reclamation Area - Untreated stormwater flows through the wetland filled fields or probards within 150 feet of wetland Residential, urban areas, or golf courses are within 150 ft upshipe of wetland Other YES multiplier is 2 NO equitiplier is 1	unoltiplier
S 	TOTAL - Water Quality Functions	5

S	Slope Wetlands HYDROLOGIC FUNCTIONS - Indicators that wetland functions to reduce flooding and stream degradation	Points Outy 1 seems
S	S 3.0 Does the wetland unit have the <u>potential</u> to reduce flooding and stream erosion?	(sec p.59)
s	S.J. Characteristics of vegetation that seduce the velocity of surface flows during storms. Characteristics appropriate for the discription that heat fit conditions in the welland. See question S.I.3 for definition of dense and uncu. Rigid means that the stems of plants phould be thick enough (usually > 1-8m), or dense enough to remain erect through surface flows.	 !
	Dense, uncul. rigid vegetation covers > 90% of the area of the insit points = 6	b
s	S 3.2 Characteristics of slope welland their holds back small amounts of fixed flows the slope wetland has small variate depressions than can retain water over at least 10% of its sees Control Control Control	0
s	Total for \$3 Add the points in the bodes above	Ť
S	S 4. 0 Does the wellend unit have the <u>opportunity</u> to reduce flowding and crosion? (see p.61) Answer SO if the major source of water in irrigation return flow (e.g. a seep that is on the dominatesiam side of a dam or at the base of an irrigated field. Answer YE'S if the welland is in a landscape position where the reduction in water	-
	velocity it provides helps protect downstream property and equatic resources from flooding or expensive and/or erestive thous. And which of the following conductors apply: Welland has surface runoff that can cause flooding problems downgradient - Other YES multiplier is 2 / NO multiplier is 1	multiplier
s [TOTAL - Hydrologic Functions Valuations who score from S3 by the multiplier in S4 Record score on p. 1 of field form	10
	Commence	

These questions apply to wellands of all HGM classes.	Points
BABITAT FUNCTIONS - Indicators that wetland functions to provide important habitat	(only 1 store
It 1. Does the wetland unit have the <u>potential</u> to provide habitat for many species?	
H 1 1 Chtegories of vegetation structure (see p.62) (Thech the vegetation classes to defined by Contarding and heights of enurgents present. Size threshold for each class or height category is 1,0 are or more than 10% of the area if unit is 2.5 acres. Aquatic bod Finengent plants 0-12 in (0 - 30 cm) high are the highest layer and have > 30% cover.	Figure
The Regent plants > 12 - 40 in (>20 - 100cm) high are the highest tayer with > 10% cover	2
H 2 Is one of the vegetation types "aquatic bod" (see p. 64) VES = 1 point NO = 0 points	0
H 1.1. Surface Water (see p.65)	Floure
11 1 3 1 Direct the unit have seeds of "open" water (without herbacrous of shrub plants) over at least 1/4 acce or 10% of its area during the spring (March - early June) OR in early fall (August - end of September!) Note: arrawer (Firfer Lake fringe wetlands YES - 3 points. & go to 11.1.4 (NO - go to 11.1.3) is 1.3.2 Does the unit have an intermittent or prematient stream within its boundaries, or along one side, over at least 1/4 acre or 10% of jau pica, AND that has an invegetated bottom fauthor with my fifth 1.3.1 is NO? YES - 3 points (NO - 0 points And shown or may fifth 1.3.1 is NO? YES - 3 points (NO - 0 points And shown or prematic for the number of plant species (are p. 66). Cours the number of plant species (are p. 66). Cours the number of plant species for p. 66). You do not have to name the species. Do not include Eurosean Mulfort, reed canary gross prophe loosestrife. Russian Olive, Phragmates Consider Thistle, Velton-flag liss and Sult Cedar (Tamorish). If you counted: > 9 species points = 1 ** of species 4.51 species points = 1 ** of species 4.51 species points = 1 ** of species 4.51 species points = 0 points Last species below if you with	0 - 2

Note: 6 years. Low = 1 points (Riparian brasted channel) (Riparian brasted channel)	B.1.5 Interspersion of habitats /see p. 67/ Decided from the diagrams below whether interspersion between categories of vegetation (described in H.3.1), or categories and on-vegetated areas (can acclude open water or modificity) is high, medium, low, or none.	Figure _
Riparian braided channel		
Olight = 3 points	None Dynamis Low = 1 point Moderage = 2 points	
Itight = 3 points Not31: If you have four or mote vegetation categories or three vegetation categories and open water the rating is always "high". They maps from 10-1 and 10-3. If 6 Special Habitat Features (see p. 68) Check the habitat features that are present to the wetland unit. The number of checks is the number of points you give men the next column. Loose rocks larger than 4" no large, downed, woody debris (-4)n diameter) within the area of surface gionding or in sereati. Catality or habitation in sereati within the unit. Standing snags (diameter at the hottom - 4 inches) in the wetland unit or within 30 at (1001t) of the edge. Emergers or shrub vegetation in great that are permanently intended ponded. The presence	(Riparian branded channel)	3
N.(13.). If you have four or more vegetation caregories or three vegetation categories and open water the rating is always "high". Use maps from 10.1 and 10.3. 4.5.6. Special Habitat, Features, (see p. 66) Check the habitat features that are present in the wetkand sour. The number of checks is the number of points you just into the new column. Loose rocks larger than 4° ne large, downed, woody debris (~4)in diameter) within the area of surface pixeling or in afreaits. Cattails or habitations are present within the unit. Standing snags (diameter a) the hottom > 4 inches) in the wetland and or within 30 in (1000) of the edge. Emergers or shrub vegetation in great that are permanently intended pended. The presence	\	
and open water the rating is always "high". Use maps from 10.1 and 11.3. 1.5.6. Special Habitat, Features. (see p. 66) Check the habitat features that are present in the wetkand unit. The number of checks is the number of points you plut into the new column. Loose rocks larger than 4° ne large, downed, woody debris (~4)n. diameter) within the area of surface planding or in second. Cattails or habitation within the unit. Standing snags (diameter a) the hottom ~ 4 inches) in the wetland unit or within 30 at (1000) of the edge. Emergers or shrub vegetation in great that are permanently intended pooled. The presence		
15.6 Special Habitat Features (see p. 68) Check the high-up features that are present in the wetland unit. The number of checks is the number of points you just into the new column. Loose rocks larger than 4° ne large, downed, woody debris (*4in diameter) within the area of surface pixeling or in second within the unit. Cattails or hubroshes are present within the unit. Standing snags (diameter at the hottom * 4 inches) in the wetland unit or within 30 m (1000) of the edge. Emergers or shrub vegetation in great that are permanently inundated pooled. The presence	Action. If you have four or more vegetation categories of three vegetation categories and onen vegetation the entire is always "high". Here more from M. 1 and M.1.3.	
Check the high-up features that are present in the wetland unit. The number of checks is the number of purits you give men the new column. Loose rocks larger than 4" ne large, downed, woody debris (*4in diameter) within the area of surface pixeling or in stream. Cattails or habrishes are present within the unit. Standing snags (diameter at the hottom * 4 makes) in the wetland unit or within 30 mt (1000) of the edge. Emergers or shrub vegetation in great that are permanently inundated ponded. The presence	1 6 Special Habitat Februares (see p. 68)	
Coose rocks larger than 4" no large, downed, woody debris (>4m diameter) within the area of surface ponding or in sereath ('astails or hubushes are present within the unit.) Standing snags (diameter at the hottom > 4 makes) in the welland and or within 30 mt (1000t) of the edge. Emergers or shrub vegetation in great that are permanently intended ponded. The presence	Check the high up features that are present in the wetland unit. The number of checks is the	
of surface planting or in stream Catails or halroshes are present within the unit. Stanting snags (diameter a) the hottom = 4 inches) in the weiland and or within 30 at (1000) of the edge. Emergers or shrub vegetation in great that are permanently intendated pended. The presence	mamber of рынць уды рыг энга the next column	
Standing snags (diameter at the hottom > 4 inches) in the worland unit or within 30 mt (100ft) of the edge. Emergena or shrub regelation in areas that are permanently inundated pended. The presence		
of the edge. Emergers of shrub regelation in areas that are permanently intendated pended. The presence	,,	
Emergers of shrub vegetation in areas that are permanently intendated pended. The presence of "wellow flow" feet it is a meant individual of vegetation as areas permanently provided.		
Stable steep banks of fine material than might be used by beaver or musking too denoting 1.45 degree slope) OR signs of recent beaver activity	of "pellow flag" (etc.) a grant indicator of segeration in areas perimenently pended. Stable steep banks of fine material sharinight be used by beaver or musking to denoting. 1:45 degree slope) OR vigus of relative beaver 434(45).	2
Invasive species cover less than 20% in each stratum of vegetation (curvops, swh-rampy)		
ahrabs, her haceous, menss ground cover: Мохития syon: passable - 6		
FOTAL Potential to provide habitat Add the reness in the volume above		ā

|6



14.7 Buffers Joseph 714	Figure _
Choose the six represents that best represents constraint of buffer of wedged unto The highest souring criterion that applies to the wedged is to be used in the mining. See fact for definition of undistanted." Relatively undistanted disconnects to graving, no landscaping, no daily human use, and no structures or pening within undinarted part of buffer. X 330ft (100 m) of relatively undefinited vegetated areas, eachy areas, in open water 295% of circumference. Points = 5 330 ft (100 m) of relatively undisturbed vegetated areas, rocky areas, or open water 295% occumference. Points = 4 170ft (50 m) of relatively undisturbed vegetated areas, rocky areas, or open water 295% circumference. Points = 3 170ft (50 m) of relatively undisturbed vegetated areas, rocky areas, or open water 25% circumference. Points = 3 170ft (50 m) of relatively undisturbed vegetated areas, rocky areas, or open water 25% circumference. Points = 3 170ft (50 m) of relatively undisturbed vegetated areas, rocky areas, or open water 25% circumference. Points = 3 16 buffer does not meet any of the criteria above No pavel areas (energy gaved trails) to buildings within 80ft (25 m) of welland > 95% circumference. Light to moderate grazing or lawns are OK. Points = 2 No paved areas or buildings within 170ft (50m) of welland for >50% circumference. Light to moderate grazing, or lawns are OK. Points = 2 Heavy grazing in buffer. Vegerned buffers are <6.60 wide (2m) for more than 95% of the encounference (e.g. tilled fields, paving, beaut betweek extend to edge of welland). Points = 0 Heavily first does not meet any of the energia above. Points = 0 Points = 0 Points = 0	5
H 2.2 Wel Cortides (see p. 72) H 2.7 It the welland and part of a relatively and part bed and unbroken, ~ 30 ft wide, vegetated occordor at least % mile long with surface water is flowing water throughout most of the year (> 9 months/yr)? (doms, heavily used gravel roads, paved roads fields tilled to edge of stream, or partition of edge of stream are considered breaks in the corridor) YES - 4 points (go to H 2.3) NO - go to H 2.2.2 H 2.2.2 Is the unit part of a relatively undisturbed and unbroken. > 40 It wide, vegetated approach, at least % mile long with water Rowing seasonally. OR a lake-litinge welland without a surface channel connecting to the stream. YES - 7 points, (go to H 2.1) NO go to H 2.2.3	2
11.2.2.3.4 the werland within a 1/2 nulle of any permanent stream, scasonal stream, or like	

Fig. 3. Near or adjacent to other priority habitats lested by WIDFW (are p. 74) Which of the following priority liabitats are within 3301 (100m) of the welland unit? NOTE: the connections do not have to be returned; pudernabled. There are DFW definitions (thech with your local DFW biologist of there are any questions. Riparrian: The area adjacent to equality systems with flowing water that contains elements of both agains; and terrespital ecosystems which mutually influence each other. ——21 WDFW has changed the descriptions of priority habitats in 2008. I Please access the latest list that should be used to answer this question at http://www.eco.wa.gov/propriams/sea/wel/gnds/ratingsystems/indg. If the link to the updated form is on this page as well as the WDFW ay to definitions currently in use. I The link to the updated form is on this page as well as the WDFW ay to definitions currently in use. I The link to the updated form is on this page as well as the WDFW as definitions currently in use. I The link to the updated form is on this page as well as the WDFW as definitions currently in use. I The link to the updated form is on this page as well as the WDFW as definitions currently in use. I The link to the updated form is on this page as well as the WDFW as definitions currently in use. I The link to the updated form is on this page as well as the WDFW as definitions are resulted and as a subject to the updated in the open space and uses it for breeding and/or regular feeding, and/or the upon space than 4 to 10 acres) and is surrounded by urban development. Aspen Seades have as mixed stands of aspen greater than 0 8 has 2 acres. If welland has 2 or more Pliking habitats - 4 points if welland has 1 Priority habitats - 9 primits. If welland has 2 from the following first than 10 from the habitats - 9 primits. All segenard wellands are by definition a priority habitat half are not recluded in this half. Not Priority habitats - 9 primits.	2
--	---

Comments

MATURE FOREST

18.2.4 <u>Larging of</u> Chaose the one description of the tree p. 76;	ir landscape around the westend that best first	
is not influenced by irrigation practices, dams.	as, irrigation divinity, or reservoirs.) points = 5 tile, and the connections between their properties on a properties water connection along a bits connections should 240T be bisected by when development).	5
162 30	OTAL Score - appartunity for providing habitan Add the scores in the column above	14
If 3.0 Does the wetland unit have indicators that	t les ability to provide kabitat is reduced?	
	nd have a resident population of earp (see text) OTE: This question does not apply to reservoirs.	Posess will be subsecreed
Total Score for Hubital Functions add the po		23

Comments

Version 2

CATEGORIZATION BASED ON SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS

Please desermine if the wetland unit meets the attributes described below and circle the appropriate Category. NOTE: A wetland may meet the criteria for more than one set of special characteristics. Record all those that apply. NOTE: All units should also be characterized based on their functions.

Wetland Type	Categor
Check off one criteria that apply to the welland. Circle the Category when the	}
appropriate criteria are met	+
SC 1.0 Vernal pools (see p. 79)	
s the werland unit less than 4000 ft ² , and does n meet at least two of the following	
mileria?	Į
 Its only source of water as rainfall or snowmelt from a small contributing basin and has no proundwater input 	1
 Welland plants are typically present only in the spring; the summer 	
vegetation is typically upland annuals. NOTE: If you find perennial.	
"obligate" welland plants the wetland is probably NOT a vernal paul	!
 The soil in the wetland are shallow (* Iff deep (30 cm)) and is underlain try an imperincable layer such as beguli or clay: 	
Surface water is present for less the O to lay thining the "wet" season.	i
YES Go to SC 1.1 (No - may wrong post	
SC 1.1 Is the vernal pool relatively undisturbed in February and March?	į
YBS = Go to SC 1.2 NO = me a serial pool with give ad characteristics	
YFS = Category II NO = Category III SC 2.6 Alkali wetlands (see p. 81)	
Does the weiland unit meets one of the following two criteria?	
 The wetland has a conductivity > 3.0 mS/cm. 	1
 The welland has a conductively between 2.0 - 3.0 mS, and more than \$0% of the plant cover in the welland can be classified as "alkah" species (see Table 2 for list of plants found in alkah systems). 	İ
 If the working is dry at the time of your field visit, the central part of the 	!
area is covered with a tayer of salt.	İ
TR does the wetland unit meets two of the following three sub-criteria?	
- Salt encountations around more than 80% of the edge of the wedland	
	1
 More than % of the plant rover consists of species listed on Table 2 	1
 A pH above 9.0. All alkali wedlands have a high pH, but please note that 	
 A pH above 9.0. All alkali weilands have a high pff, but please note that some freshwater weilands may also have a high pff. Thos, plf alone is 	
 A pH above 9.0. All alkali wedlands have a high pH, but please note that 	Cat. I
 A pH above 9.0. All alkali wedands have a high pH, but please note that some freshwater verticals may also have a high pH. Thus, pH alone is not a good indicator of alkali wedands. 	Cat. I
 A pH above 9.0. All alkali wedands have a high pH, but please note that some freshwater wedands may also have a high pH. Thus, pH above is 	Cat.

SC 3.0 Natural Heritage Wetlands (see p. 81) Natural Heritage wetlands have been identified by the Washington Natural Heritage Program/DNR as either high quality undisturbed wetlands or wetlands that support state Threshened, Endungered, or Schwitive plant species. SC 3.1 Is the wetland unit being meed in a Section/Township/Range that comains a Natural Heritage wetland? (this question is used to screen and misst alter before you need to contact WNHP: DNR) STR ettermines for Aspendix O or accessed from WehiP DNR database	
YES contact WNHP/DNR (see p. 79) and go to SC 3.2 NO X	
SC 3.2 Has, DNR identified the worland unit as a high quality undisturbed worland or as a site with state threatened, endangered, or rensitive plant species? YCS = Category I NO plant material frequency mediant.	Cat. I
SC 4.0 Bogs (ter p. 82)	
Does the weiland unit (or any part of the wetland unit) meet both the effects for soils and vegetation in bogs. Use the key below to identify if the weiland is a hog. If you unswer yes you will still need to rate the wetland based on its functions	
SC 4.1 Does the wetland unit have organic soil horizons (i.e. layers of organic soil), either peats or mucks, that compuse 16 inches or more of the first 32 methes of the soil briffle? (See Appendix B for a field key to identify organic soils?) Yes - go to SC 4.7 No - go to SC 4.2 SC 4.2 December unit have organic soils, either pears or mucks that are less than 16	
inches deep over bedrock or an impermeable hardpan such as clay or volcanic ash, or that are floating on top of a take or pond?? Yes - go to SC 4.3 No - Is not a bog for roting SC 4.3. Does the wetland unit have more than 70% curver of mosses at ground level	
in any area within its innundation. AND other plants, if present, consist of the "hog" species listed in Table 1 as a significant component of the vegetation (more than 30% of the total shrub and herbaceous cover consists of species in Table 31?	Cat. I
Yes Category Using No go to Q. 4.4	\.ac
NOTE: If you are uncertain when the extent of musses, in the understory you may substitute that criterion by measuring the pH of the water that scops into a hole dug at least 16" deep. If the pH is less than 5.0 and the "hog" plant species in Table 3 are present, the wetland is a log.	
S(14.4) Is the unit, or any part of it, forested (> 30% cover) with suka sprice, subalpine fit, western ted cedar, western hemistick, lodgepole pine, quaking aspen, finglemann's spruce, or western white pine, WITH any of the species (or combination of species) on the bog species plant list in Table 3 as a significant component of the ground cover (* 30% coverage reprise rotal shrubshrebistics) cover)?	Cn1.1
Yes - Calegory Unleg NO	<u> </u>

Webland Rating Faule, terreto Weblington Vertico 2

B

SC 5.0 Forested Wetlands (see p. 85)		1
Does the wetland unit have an area of forest (you should have identified a		:
forested class, if present, in question HT /) rooted within its boundary that		ĺ
meet at least one of the following three criteria?		
 The wetland is within the "100 year" floodplain of a river or stream. 		!
aspen (Popular tremuloides) are a dominant or co-dominant of the		
"woody" regulation. (Thimmounts means a represents of least of the		I
cover of woody species, an dominant means it represents at least 20% of		
the total cover of woody species)		
 There is at least W acre of mees (even in wetlands smaller than 2.5 scres) 		I
that are "mature" or "old-growth" according to the definitions for these		
priority habitats developed by WQFW (see p. 83)		
YES = go to SC 5.1 (NO =) years freezied welland with special elementariaties		
SC 5.1 Does the wetland until have a forest leaving where more than 50% of the		1 :
tree species (by cover) are slow growing native trees		İ
Slow growing trees are: western red cedar (Thujo plicona). Alaska yellow		
cedur (Chamaecoparis mootkatensus), pinc spp. mostly "white" pinc (Pinus		
municola), western bemlock (Tsuga heterophylla), Englemann sprina (Picea		ı
engelmannish		
YEN r Category I NO = po to SC 5.2	Card	
		_
SC 5.2 Does the unit have areas where aspen (Publifers) emulaides) are a	Cat. I	:
dominant or ex-dominant species? YES Calegory? 1 NO Po to SC 5.3		
YES Category 1 NO po to SC 5.3		
SC 5.3 Does the welland and have areas with a forest parcety where more than		
50% of the tree species (by ouver) are fast growing species.		
Fast growing species are:		
Alders red (Aling rubra), this-leaf (A. tennifolia)		1 / 1,7,001
Continuous - fiarion-leef (Populus angustifatia), black (P. balsamifera)	Į.	1 - 509000
Willows-petth leaf (Sain amy galdoides), Silka (S. sitchensis), Pacific (S.		اما . المحرّ أما ا
lastandra), Aspen - (Papalus tremulvides). Water Birch (Betulo occidentalis)		1 2166 27
YES = Category II NO go to SC 5.5	:	1 de externition ()
the state of the s	[C∎C∏	= Subcanol deminated by Alders
SC 5.5 Is the forested component of the weightd within the "100 year floodplain"	•	1 7100
of a river of African?	i	, , ,
YES - Category II	Cat 17	
	Cat. JJ	d
Category of welland based on Special Characteristics	Eu	
Chause the "highest" rating if wetland falls into several categories.		
If you answered NO for all types enter "Not Applicable" on p.1		

WETLAND RATING FORM – EASTERN WASHINGTON Very em ? (a petitor) fue of 2006 to increase accepting and reproducibility among agers Name of wetland (ill known): B ______ Date of site visit: B/Z//3
Rated by B/CL 60 ANAFR Induced by Ecology? (Yos No ____ Date of training ____ 7/2010 SEC. TOWNSHP: ADRNOFT: 450 Is SZEZE in Appendix D? Yes ____ No.X Map of welland unit: Figure ____ Estimated size _____ SUMMARY OF RATING Category based on FUNCTIONS provided by wetland rv__ i___ ii___ ini___ Score for "Water Quality" Functions Category 1 - Score >=70 -WIR Score for Hydrologic Functions Category II = Score 51-69 Category III = Score 30-50 Score for Habital Functions Category IV Score < 30 TOTAL score for functions Category based on SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS of wetland л__ и<u>X</u> #IF___ Does not Apply___ Final Category (choose the "highest" category (rom above)

Summary of basic information about the westend unit

Wethard Type	Wethard Class	
Vernal Pool	Depressional	
Alkali	Riverine	_
Natural Heritage Westand	1.akc-fringe	
Box	Slope	Σ
Forest	X	
None of the above	Check if unit has multiple HGM classes present	

August 7004

Wedlard Rating	Fuem- ⇔ βчесп	Wishingto
Vetson 3		

Wissland name or number . 1

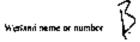
Does the wetland being rated meet any of the criteria below?

If you answer YES in any of the questions below you will need to protect the werland according to the regulations regarding the special characteristics found in the wedland.

Check List for Wetlands That Need Special Protection, and That Are Not Included in the Rating	YES	NO
SP. Has the wetland unit been documented as a habitat for any Federally listed. Throwwell or Endangered animal or plant species. TE species,2	Ţ <u>-</u>	✓
For the purposes of this rating system, "documented" means the westend is on the appropriate state or foderal database.		_^_
SP2. Has the wetland unit been documented as habital for any State listed. Threatened or Endangered animal species? For the purposes of this rating system, "documented" means the wetland is on the appropriate state database. Note: Wetlands with State listed plant species are eategorized as Category I Natural Heritage Wetlands (see p. 19 of data form).	 !	X
SP3. Does the welland and content individuals of Priority species listed by the WDFW for the state?		X
SP4. Does the wetland and have a local significance in addition to its functions? For example, the wetland has been identified in the Shoreline Master Program, the Uritical Areas Ordinance, or in a local management plan as having special significance.		X

To complete the next part of the data sheet you will need to determine the Hydrogeomorphic Class of the wetland being rated.

The hydrogeomorphic classification groups wetlands into those that function in similar ways. Classifying the wetland first simplifies the questions needed to answer how it functions. The Hydrogeomorphic Class of a wetland can be determined using the key below. See p. 20 for more detailed instructions on classifying wetlands.



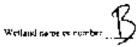
Classification of Vegetated Wetlands for Eastern Washington

If the hydrologic criteria listed in each question do not apply to the entire unit being rated, you probably have a unit with multiple HGM classes. In this case, identify which hydrologic criteria in questions 1-7 apply, and go to Question 8.

1. Does the entire wetland unit meet noth of the following criteria? The vegetated part of the wetland is on the shores of a body of open water (without any vegetation on the surface) at least 20 acres (8 ha) in size; At least 30% of the open water area is deeper than 3 m (10 ft)? YES = The wetland class is 1.ake-fringe (lacustrine fringe)
2. Does the entire weifand unit meet all of the following criteria? The wetland is on a slope (slope can be very gradual). The water flows through the wetland in one direction (unideractional) and usually comes from seeps. It may flow subsurface, as sheetflow, or in a swale without distinct banks.
The water leaves the wetland without being impounded? NOTE. Surface water does not pand in these type of wetlands except occusionally in very small and shallow dispressions or hebital humanocks (depressions are usually 3 ft diameter and less than a foot deep). NO - go to Step 1 YES The welland class is Slope
3. Is the emire welland unit in a valley or stream channel where it gets inundated by overhank flooding from that stream or river? In general, the flooding should occur at least once every ten years to answer "yes." The welland can contain depressions that are filled with water when the river is not flooding. NO - so to Step 4. YES—The wetland class is Riverior.
4. Is the entire well and unit in a topographic depression, outside areas that are inundated by overhank flooding, in which water pends, or is saturated to the surface, at some time of the year. This means that any outlet, if present is higher than the interior of the wetland. NO - go to Stop 5 YES - The welland class is Depressional
5. Your welland unit seems to be difficult to classify and probably contains several different HOM clases. For example, steps at the base of a slope may grade into a riverine Goodplain, or a small stream within a depressional welland has a zone of flooding along its sides. GO BACK AND IDENTIFY WHITH OF THE HYDROLOGIC REGIMES DESCRIBED IN QUESTIONS 1-7 APPLY TO DIFFERENT AREAS IN THE UNIT (make a rough sketch to help you decide). Use the following table to identify the appropriate class to use for the rating system if you have several HGM classes present within your welland. NOTE Use this table only if the class that is

recommended in the second column represents 10% or more of the total area of the wetlauxi unit being rated. If the area of the class liked in column 2 is less than 10% of the unit classify the

worland using the class that represents more than 90% of the total area

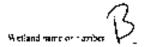


HGM Classes Within One Deligented Wetland Boundary	Class to Use for Rating
Slope - Rivering	Riverine
Slupe - Depressional	Depressional
Slope = Lake-fringe	Lake-fringe
Depressional + Riverine (riverine is within boundary of	[Depressional
depression)	
Depressional + Lake-fringe	Depressional

If you are unable will to determine which of the above criteria apply to your wetland, or you have more than 2 HGM classes within a wetland boundary, classify the wetland as Depressional for the rating.



ŝ	Slope Wetlands WATER QUALITY FUNCTIONS - Indicators that wetland functions to improve water quality	Polets (tri) I score per tau)
S	S 1.0 Does the wetland have the <u>potential</u> to improve water quality?	(see p.56)
S	S 1.4 Characteristics of average stope of wetland Slope is the celless (a 195 slape has a 1 foot vertical drop in elevation for every 169 fr horizontal distance) Slope is between 1% and 2% Slope is rapre than 2% but less than 5% Slope is 5% or greater points = 0	0
S	S 1 2 The soil 2 inches below the statistic is clay or organic ruse ARCS defiations of soil type II FES = 3 points NO = 0 points	3
s	S 1.5 Characylisms of the vegetation in the westand that itap sediments and pollutants. Choolershe points appropriate for the description that best lifts the vegetation in the westand. Beautive regetation means you have recable assuing the soil surface ?>75% cover, and ancient means not praced or movel and plants are higher than 6 inches. Dense, originated, herbaceous vegetation > 90% of the welland unit points 6. Dense, originated, herbaceous vegetation > 1/2 of and points 5. Dense, woodly, vegetation > 1/4 of and points 5. Does not most any of the entered above for herbaceous vegetation polygona.	2-guro_
S	Total for S i Add the points in the boxes above	5
s	\$ 2.0 Does the wetland have the opportunity to improve water quality? Answer YFS if you know or believe there are pollutants in groundwater of surface water coming into the welland thin would otherwise reduce water quality in speams, taken or groundwater downgradient from the welland? Now which of the following conditions provide the sources of publicants: A unit may have publicants coming from several sources, but any single source would qualify as apportunity. — Grazing in the welland or within 150ft — Wetland is a groundwater seep within the Reclamation Area.	(see p.58)
:	Unicoded stormwater flows through the wetland — Talled fields or crehards within 150 feet of wetland Residential, orbae areas, or golf courses are within 150 ft upstope of wetland Other YES multiplier is 2 NO multiplier is 1	multiplier
5	FOTAL Water Quality Functions Multiply the score from S1 by the multiplier in S2 Record score on p. 1 of field form	5



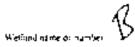
S	Slope Wetlands HYDROLOGIC FUNCTIONS - Indicators that wetland functions to reduce flooding and stream degradation	Points (m/y 1 mms parton)
S	S 3.0 Does the westand unit have the <u>notential</u> to reduce flooding and stream crosson?	(see p.59)
S	S 3.1 Characteristics of vegetation that seduce the velocity of surface flows during storms. Characteristics appropriate for the description that best fit conditions in the welland. See question S 1.3 for definition of dense and under. Algid means that the stems of plants should be thick enough (usually > 13m), or dense enough, to remain erect during surface flows.	
: 	y Dense, under, rigid vegetalism covers > 90% of the area of the unit points -/6. Dense, under, rigid vegetalism > 1/2 - 90% area of the unit points -/6. Dense, under, rigid vegetalism > 1/1 - 1/2 of unit points -/1. More than 1/1 of area is proved, mowed, tilled or vegetalism is one rigid points -/0.	$ \varphi $
<u>s</u>	\$ 3.2 Characteristics of slope welland that holds back small amounts of flood flows: The stope welland has small surface depressions that can retain water over at least 10% of its area	Ũ
is	Total for \$3 Add the points in the bases above	(D
S	\$ 4.0 Dives the welland unit have the paparionity to reduce flooding and emision? (see p.61) Answer NO of the major source of major is irrigation return flow (r.g. a seep that is on the downstream side of a dam or or the hose of an irrigated field. Answer YES of the welland is in a landscape position where the reduction in water velocity at provides helps protein downstream property and equate resources from Bonding or excessive and/or crossee flows. Vote which of the following conditions apply: — Welland has surface tunoff that can come flooding problems downgradient. Other YES — multiplier is 3.	multiplier
S	TOTAL - Hydrologic Functions Multiply the score from 55 by the multiplier in 54 Record score on p. 1 of field form	Ø



Wedard same or number

These questions apply to wettands of all HGM classes.	Points
HABITAT FUNCTIONS - Indicators that wetland functions to provide important habitat	per box)
H 1. Does the wetland unit have the potential to provide habitat for many species?	
H. I. Cuepories of vegetation (trickure (see p.63) Check the vegetation classes rus defined by Cowardon) and heights of emergents present. Size threshold for each class or height category is % acre or more than 19% of the area if unit is < 2.5 acres. Aquatic hed	Figure
Emergent plants 0-12 in, 10 = 30 cm bigh are the highest layer and have > 30% onver Emergent plants > 12 = 40 in (>30 \cdot 100cm) high are the highest layer with >30% cover Emergent plants > 40 in (> 100cm) high are the highest layer with >30% cover \$2000 bight beauty three bights beauty 100cm.	
Scrub/shrub (areas where shruks have >30% cover) Forested (areas where cress have >30% cover)	١ ـ
"Edd the manifer of regulation tiffus that qualify. If you have:	$\perp \cap$
H-6 types paints = 3 3 types points = 2 2 types points = 1 (type points = 1 (type paints = C Map of Cowardin vegeration classes and alleus with different heights—6 omergonss	
H 1.2 Is one of the vegenation types "aquainty bed" (see p. 64)	
YES - point (40)- 0 points	0
14 L 3. Surface Water (see p.65)	Figure
11.1.3.1 Does the unit have areas of "open" water (without herbacesus ar shrub plants) over	· · •
at least % acre or 19% of its area during the spring (March - early June) Oit in early fall	
(August lens of September). Note an over TEB for Lake-fringe westands	
YLS = 3 points & go to H 1.4 NO 7 go to H 1 3 2	
H & D ? Does the unit have an intermittent or permanent stream within its boundaries, or	200
along one side, over at least 1/4 acre or 10% of her area, AND that has an unvegetated bottom	l f)
(answer we only of H) 3.1 is 8(0)?	
YES = 3 points /NO \ 0 points	_
Hap showing areas of coen water	
H 1 4. Richness of Plant Species (see p. 66)	
Count the number of plant species in the wetland that cover at least 10 R° 4 different patches of	ĺ
the same species can be combined to ment the size thresholds	
You do not have to name the species	
Do not welcade Euroseara Milfort reed convergeous purple lausestrife, Russian Olive.	
Physiquaes Conodian Thrule Yellon flag lets, and Sale Cedar (Tamarisk)	
If you counted > 9 species points = 2	
♦ of species points = 1 ♦ of species points = 0 points	
· — ' ' '	1
Loss species below of your work	
See datasteeds - 4 SP in data plots	- {
in data plots	

If 1.5 Interspension of habitats free p. 609 Decided from the diagrams below whether interspension between eategories of negetation (described in If 1.1), or categories and on regetated areas (can include open wher or modifies) is high, medium, low, or none.	Figure
Note +0 points Low 1 point Moderate 2 points	
Reparies broided channell	2
NOTE If you have four or more vegetation categories or three vegetation categories and open water the rating is always "high". Use maps from 1414 and 444.3. 11.1.6 Secured Habitus, Festives, (see p. 68). Check the habitus features that the present in the westand time. The number of checks is the number of points you put into the next column. Loose rocks larger than 4 or large, devised, woody debris ("Am. diameter) within the area.	
of surface pending or in stream Cottails or bulinestes are present within the unit Standing snags (diameter at the bottom > 4 inches) in the welland unit or within 30 in (i 00ft)	
ef the edge. Emergens or shrub vegennion in areas that are permanently inundated/ponded. The presence of 'pellon flag' tris is a good indicator of prepriation in areas permanently pended. Stable steep banks of fine material that might be used by beaver or muskrut for denning (>45 degree slope) OR signs of recent beaver actively. A invasive species on er few than 20% in each stratum of vegetation (canopy: sub-canopy.)	[
shruhs, herbaceous, mass ground cover) Maximum score possible = 6	ļ
TOTAL Potential to provide habital Add the scores in the column above. Comments	<u> </u>



	1
H Z.0 Does the wetland have the opportunity to provide habitat for many species?	
H 2 1 Buffers (see p. 71)	Figure
Choose the discription that best represents condition of buffer of inestable and. The highest scoring Chiterian that upplies to the welland is to be used in the roting. See test for deficition of "underturbed". Relatively underturbed also instant no gracing, no landscaping no deply higher \$3000 (1000 m) of relatively undesturbed vogetated areas, tooky areas, or open water. 965% of circumference. Points = 5 310 ft (100 m) of relatively undesturbed vegetated areas, tooky areas, or open water. 50% circumference. Points = 4 1708 (50 m) of selatively undesturbed vegetated areas, riskly areas, or open water. 95% circumference. Points = 4 330ft (100 m) of selatively undesturbed vegetated areas, riskly areas, or open water. 95% circumference. Points = 3 170ft (50 m) of relatively undesturbed vegetated areas, rocky areas, or open water. Points = 3 170ft (50 m) of relatively undesturbed vegetated areas, rocky areas, or open water for > 25% circumference. Points = 3 170ft (50 m) of relatively undesturbed vegetated areas, rocky areas, or open water for > 95% circumference. Points = 3 170ft (50 m) of relatively undesturbed vegetated areas, rocky areas, or open water for > 95% circumference. Points = 3 170ft (50 m) of relatively undesturbed vegetated areas, rocky areas, or open water for > 95% circumference. Points = 3 170ft (50 m) of relatively undesturbed vegetated areas, rocky areas, or open water for > 95% circumference. Points = 3 170ft (50 m) of relatively undesturbed vegetated areas, rocky areas, or open water. > 95% circumference. Points = 3 170ft (50 m) of relatively undesturbed vegetated areas, rocky areas, or open water. > 95% circumference. Points = 3 170ft (50 m) of relatively undesturbed vegetated areas, rocky areas, or open water. > 95% circumference. Points = 3 170ft (50 m) of relatively undesturbed vegetated areas, rocky areas, or open water. > 95% circumference. Points = 3 170ft (50 m) of relatively undesturbed vegetated areas, rocky areas, or open water. > 95% circumference. Poi	5
H 2.2 Wes Considers (see p. 72) H 2.2 I by the worland unit part of a colatively undesturbed and unbroken, > 30 h wide, vegetated consider at least Vi mile long with surface water re flowing water throughout mant of the year (> 9 months/yr)? (dams, heavily used gravel roads, paved roads, fields affect to edge of stream are considered heads in the corridor) YES = 4 points 1go to H 2.3 O = go to H 2.2 2 H 2.2.2 is the unit part of a referively undescribed and unbroken. > With wide, vegetated corridor, at-least V. sinde long with water flowing scapionally. OR a take-fringe well and without a staffect channel connecting to	2
the statem? VT.5 = 2 points. (go to H 2 3) SO go to FI 2 2 3	
14.2.2.3 Is the weband within a 1/2 mile of any permanent stream, seasonal stream, or take	
(do not enethide main made datches)? YES = 1 point SO * 0 points	



	 -
If 2.3 Near or adjustment to other provide Substate Instead by W.O.F.W. (see p. 74)	- 1
Which of the following priority highitats are within 330% (100m) of the weiland unit?	
NOTE: the connections do not have to be relatively undisturbed. These are DFW definit	tians.
Check with your level DEW biologist of there are any questions	
Riparium the area adjacent to aquatic systems with forwing water that contains ele-	ements of
both aquatic and terrestrial consystems which mutually influence each other	
WDFW has changed the descriptions of priority habitats in 2008	T)
Please access the latest list that should be used to answer this	
1 Pr .	34c
	i
http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/sea/wetlands//atingsystems/inde	k of
x html	, ,
1 1	ا با
! — I The Cafe to the conducted force in the three conduction the INITAL	ld at
The link to the updated form is on this page as well as the WDFW.	ay hc
al definitions currently in use	
i <u></u> u	*
<u> </u>	†c
	_
Urban Natural Open Space: A priority species resides within or is adjacent to the	oses.
space and uses a for breeding and/or regular feeding; and/or the open space function	
, corriging connecting other priority habitual, especially those that would althouse be	
'solated, and/or the open space is an isolated remnant of natural habitat larger than 4	''M''' /'
actes) and is surrounded by Libert development	1 8 1
,Aspre Stands: Pure or mixed Main2s of aspen greater than 0.8 fm (2 aarks).	17/
If we fland has 2 or more. Pelanty (Sabitats − 4)	
If weeland has 1 Priority (Tabitat = 2)	points
No Primity habitats = 0	e) qiqq
nce. All vegetated westlands are by definition a priority habitat but are not included in this l	4Fr
Nearby wellands are addressed in question H 2.4,	1
THE OF TERMS WE CONTENSED IN THE PROPERTY.	

Comments / Dre



it 2.4.1, undscape (chaose the one determinent of the landscape propositive welfand that best fits) (see p. 76)	
The welland unit is in an area where annual rainfall is tess than 12 inches, and its water regime is not influenced by irrigation practices, dams, or water control structures. (Generally, that income outside houndaries of reclamation areas, irrigation district, or reservoirs.) polluts = 5. There are at least 3 other wetlands within 15 mile, and the connections between them are leastively undisturbed (light grazing in the connection or an open water connection along a lake shore without heavy boar traffic are OK. But connections should NOT to bisected by poved mack, fill, fields, heavy boar traffic or other development. points = 5. There are at least 3 other wetlands within 15 mile, BUT the councellons between them are disturbed? points = 2. There is at least 4 wetland within 15 mile. Does not meet any of the four criteria above. points = 0.	5
H 2 TOTAL State - oppostunity for providing habital Add the traces in the column above	12
1 3.0 Does the wetland until have indicatory that its ability to provide habitat is reduced?	
H 3.1 Indicator of reduced habitat functions (see p. 75)	Points will
Do the areas of open water in the weisting unit have a readent population of carp (see lext	, the
for indicators of the presence of carp)? (NOTE: This question does not apply to reservoirs with water levels controlled by dams, such as the reservoirs on the Columbia and Snoke Rivers) YES > - 5 points NO = 0 points	autorocted O
Total Score for Rubitat Functions and the power for H 1, H 2, and H 3 and record the result on p. 1	10

Comercuis



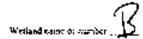
Version 2

CATEGORIZATION BASED ON SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS

Please determine if the weiland unit meets the attributes described below and circle the appropriate Category. NOTE: A wetland may meet the criteria for more than one set of special characteristics. Record all those that apply. NOTE: All units should also be characterized based on their functions.

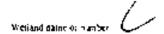
Check off any criteria that apply to the wetland. Circle the Category when the appropriate criteria are met.	(,≯m\&ru,
SC LB Vernal pools (see p. 79)	
is the werland unit less than 4000 fc ² , and does it meet at least two of the following unitensit:	
 Its only source of water is minfall or snowmelt from a small contributing basin and has no groundwater input. Wetland plants are typically present only in the spring; the summer vegetation is typically uplants and annuals. NYTE: If you find pirential, "obligate", wetland plants the wetland is probably NOT a vernal pant. The soil in the wetland are shallow (>10 deep (30 cm)) and is underlain by an impermeable layer such as basilt or clay. Surface water is present for less that (30 days, during the "weel" season. YES = Go to SC 1.1 NO = set owned and makapened share to contain and makapened share to contain. YES = Go to SC 1.2 	:
SC 1.2 Is the vernal pool in an area where there are at least 3 separate aquatio	Cat. II
resources within 0.5 miles (other victiands, rivers, takes etc.)? YES Category II. NO - Category III.	Car. II
	Cut. II
YFS Category II NO - Category III	Car. tt
YFS Category (; NO - Category III SC 2.9 Alkali wetlands (see p. 81) Does the wetland unit meets one of the tollowing two criteria? — The wetland has a conductivity > 3.0 mS/cm. - The wetland has a conductivity between 2.0 - 3.0 mS, and more than 50% of the plant cover in the wetland can be classified at "alkali" species (see 1 able 2 for fixt of plants found in alkali systems). — If the werland is dry at the time of your field visit, the control part of the	Car. tt
YES Category!! NO - Category III SC 2.9 Alkali wetlands (see p. 81) Does the wetland unit meets one of the following two criteria? — The wetland has a conductivity > 3.0 mS/cm. - The wetland has a conductivity between 2.0 - 3.0 mS, and more than \$10% of the plant cover in the wetland can be classified at "alkali" species (see 1 able 2 for fix of plants found in alkali systems). — If the werland is dry as the time of your field visit, the central part of the area is covered with a layer of salt.	Cart. (Cat. 1
SC 2.9 Alkali wetlands (see p. 81) Does the wetland unit meets one of the following two criteria? — The wetland has a conductivity > 3.0 mS/cm. - The wetland has a conductivity > 3.0 mS/cm. - The wetland has a conductivity between 2.0 - 3.0 mS, and more than 50% of the plant cover in the wetland can be classified at "alkali" species (we liable 2 for list of plants found in alkali systems). — If the werland is dry at the time of your field visit, the central part of the area is covered with a layer of salt. OR does the wetland unit meets two of the following three sub-criteria? — Salt encrustations around more than 80% of the edge of the wetland exore than 33 of the plant cover consists of species listed on Tuble 3. A pH above 9.0. All alkali wetlands have a high pH, but please note that some freshwater wetlands may also have a high pH. Thus, pH alone is	

SC 3.0 Natural Beritage Wetlands (see p. 81) Natural Heritage wetlands have been identified by the Washington Natural Beritage Program/DNR as either high quality undisturbed wetlands or wetlands that support stud Threatened, Endangered, or Servitive plant species. SC 3.1 is the wetland unit being rated in a Section/Township/Range that contains a Natural Heritage wetland? (this question is used to serven our most sites before you need to romacs IFNHP/DNR) STR informance from Appendix D as accound from WENP/DNR database YES contact WENHP/DNR (see p. 79) and go in SC 3.2 NOX	e
SC 3.2 Has DNR identified the wetland unit as a high quality undisturbed wetland or as a site with state threatened, enfangered, or sensitive plant species?	Cat. I
YES Category NO minutes and bearings a without	
SC 4.0 Bogs (see p. 82)	
l e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e	
Dues the wetland unit (or any part of the wetland unit) meer both the criteria for soils	
and regetation in bogs. Use the key helow to identify if the welland is a bog. If you	
answer yes year will still need to rate the wetland haved on its functions	
SC 4.1 Does the worland unit have organic soil horizons (i.e. layers of organic	
soil), either-gests or macks, that compose 16 inches of more of the first 32 inches	1
of the soal profile? (See Appender B for a field key to identify organic soils)?	i
	. 1
	'
SC 4.2. Does the unit have organic soils, either peats or mucks that are less than 16	i
inches deep over bedrock or un impermeable hurdpan such as clay or votcanic	1
ash, or that are floating on top of a lake or pond?"	
Yes - go to SC 4.3 No - It mot a boy for rating	.
SC 4.3. Does the wedland unit have more than 70% power of mosses at ground level	1 1
in any area within its boundaries. AND other plants, if pregent, consist of the	i
"bog" species listed in Table 3 as a significant component of the vegetation	l i
(mose than 30% of the total) shrub and herbaceous gover consists of species in	l i
Table 3)?	!
	Cat. 1
Yes − Category I bog $\int No \int go to Q, 4.4$	F
NOTE. If you are uncertain about the extent of masses by the understory you may substitute that criterion by measuring the pH of the water that sceps into a hole dug at leus: 16" deep. If the pH is less than 5 th and the "bog" plant species in Table 3 are present, the writinal is a bog	<u> </u>
SC 4.4. Is the turit, or any part of it, forested (> 30% cover) with sitks sprace.	11
subalpine fir, western red cedar, western hemlock, lodgepole pine, quaking	Cat. J
aspen, Englemann's spruce, or western white pine, W1174 any of the species (or	1 1
combination of species on the bog species plant list in Table 3 as a significant	
component of the ground cover (> 30° o coverage of the total shrub-herbuc-ous	1
,	1 1
coner)?	1
Yes - Category I bog (NO)	<u> </u>
	, ,



·	
SC 5.0 Forested Wellands (see p. 85)	
Does the wetland unit have an area of forest (you should have identified a	
furnated class, if present, in question H I I I) rooted within its boundary that	
meet as least one of the following three criteria?	
 The wotland is within the "100 year" floodplain of a tiver or stream 	
- aspen (Populus (remuloides) are a dominant or co-dominant of the	
"woody" vegetation. (Dominants means it represents at least 50% of the	
cover of wordy species, co-dominant means it represents at least 20% of	
the total cover of woody species)	
 There is at least ¼ acre of trees (even in wetlands smaller than 2.5 acres) 	
that are "measure" or "old-growth" according to the definitions for these	
priority hibitals developed WDFW (see p 83)	
YES - go to SC 5.1 NO - for a foresical - columb with special character arica	<u> </u>
Sc. 5 (Does the wellend only have a topolic canopy where more than 50% of the	Γ΄.
tree species (by cover) are slow growing native trees	
Slow growing trees are: western red oxlar (Thinga plutata), Aluska yeliow	
cedar (Chemacosperis nootkatensis), pine spp. mustis "white" pure (Pinus	
monterolal), western hemiliok (Tsugo heterophylla), Englemann spruce (Picea	
engelmquate).	Cat. I
YES Category: NO+ go to SC 5.2	C. Mir I
SC 5.2 Does the unit have areas where aspen (Popular tremulaides) are it	ļ
:kyminaut or co-dominant species?	Cat. I
YES = Category 1 (NO) go to SC 5.3	
SC 5.3 Does the wetland unit have areas with a forest campy where more than	ľ
50% of the tree species (by cover) are fast growing species.	ľ
Fast growing species are:	i
Alders sed (Alnus subra), thin-jeat (A. tenuifolia)	ì
Cottonwoods - narnow-leaf (Papalus angustifolia), black (P. haisamifera)	1
Willows- 300th-leaf (Salix amygdataides), Sako (S. suchenris), Pacific (S.	l
lascondra Aspet - (Populus tremutoides), Water Buch (Benuta occidentalis)	
YES - Pategory II NO = go to SC 5.5	Can h
	(· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
SC 5.5 Is the forested component of the welland within the "100 year floodplain"	
of a river or stream?	
YES - Category II	
	Cat. II
Category of wetland based on Special Characteristics	
Chouse the "highest" rating if welland falls into several categories.	[]]
If you answered NO for all types enter "Not Applicable" on p.1	
·	

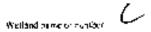
dominated by



WETLAND RATING FORM - EASTERN WASHINGTON

-	n promaso acturacy and approducibility among users
Name of weiland (if known):	Date of site visit $S/2/13$
Runed by Rell GRANGER	Date of site visit $S/Z/J$ Trained by Boolugy* YesXNo Date of training $7/2010$
SEC TE TWISHP: ZEDRIGE: 45E	4s 5/T/R in Appendix D2 Yes No_X
Map of wetland unit: F	igure Estimated size
SUMM	MARY OF RATING
Category based on FUNCTIONS	provided by wetland
t 1L	IV
Category I Score > -70 Category II Score 51-69 Category III = Score 30-50 Category IV = Score < 30	Score for "Water Quality" Functions Score for Hydrologic Functions Score for Habitat Functions TOTAL score for functions
Category based on SPECIAL CHA	ARACTERISTICS of westand
I U III	Does not Apply X
Final Category (choose	se the "highest" cutegory from above)
Summery of basic to	aformation about the werland unit

Werland Type	Wetland Class
Vernal Pool	Depressional
Alkati	Riverine
Natural Resituge Wetland	Lake-fringe
Bog	Slope
Forest	
None of the above	Cheek if unit has multiple HGM classes present



Does the wetland being rated meet any of the criteria below?

If you answer YES to any of the questions below you will need to protect the wetland according to the regulations regarding the special characteristics found in the wetland.

Check List for Wetlands That Need Special Protection, and That Are Not Included in the Rating	YES	NO
SP1. Has the welland unit been documented as a habital for any Federally listed. Threatened or Endangered animal ar plant species (T/E species) ²	T	χ
For the purposes of this rating system, "documentest" means the westand is on the appropriate state or federal database.	į <u>. </u>	()
SP2. Has the welland unit been documented as habital for any State listed. Threatened or Endangered animal species? For the purposes of this riging system, "documented" means the welland is on the appropriate state database. Note: Wetlands with State listed plant species are eategorized as Category I Natural Heritage Wetlands (see p. 19 of data form).		X
SP3. Does the wetland unit contour individuals of Priority species listed by the WDFW for the state?	<u> </u>	_X
SP4. These the wetland unit have a local significance in addition to its functions? For example, the wetland has been identified in the Shoreline Master Program, the Csixical Areas Ordinance, or in a local management plun as having special significance.		Χ

To complete the next part of the data sheet you will need to determine the Hydrogeomorphic Class of the wetland being rated.

The hydrogenmorphic classification groups wetlands into those that function in smiller ways. Classifying the wetland first simplifies the questions needed to answer how it functions. Her Hydrogeomorphic Class of a wetland can be determined using the key below. See p. 20 for more detailed instructions on classifying wetlands.

Westand name & souther _______

Classification of Vegetated Wetlands for Eastern Washington

If the hydrologic principal inted in each question do not apply to the entire unit being rated, you probably have a unit with multiple HGM classes. In this case, identify which hydrologic criteria in questions 1-7 apply, and go to Question 8.

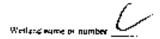
1. Does the entire wetland unit meet both of the following estects? The vegetated part of the wetland is on the shores of a body of open water (without a vegetation on the surface) at least 20 acres (8 ha) in size; At least 30% of the open water area is deeper than 3 m (10 ft)? NO go to Step 2 YES — The wetland class is Lake-fringe (lacustrine fringe)
2.1) per the entire wetland and meet all of the following criteria?
The wetland is on a slope (slope can be very gradual),
The water thows through the worland in one direction (unidirectional) and exually comes from seeps. It may flow subsurface, as sheetflow, or in a swale without distribunts.
The water leaves the welland without being impounded?
NOTE: Surface water days not pond in these type of wetlands except occurionally very small and shalling depressions or behind hummocks t depressions are usually
Til stampter and lifes than p foot deep).
NO - go to Step 3 (VES -) The well and class as Slope
3. Is the entire wetland unit in a valley or stream channel where it gets inundated by overbank thoulding from their stream or over? In general, the flooding should occur at least once every ten years to answer "yes." The wetland can contain depressions that are filled with water when the river is not flooding.
NO - go to Step 4 VES - The wetland class is Riverine

- 4. Is the entire welland unit in a topographic depression, outside areas that are inundated by overbook flooding, in which water punds, or is saturated to the surface, at some time of the year. This mapor that any outlet, if present, is higher than the interior of the welland.
 - NO go to Step 5 YES The wetland class is Depressional.
- 5. Your wetland unit seems to be difficult to classify and probably contains several different HGM clases. For example, seeps at the base of a stope may grade into a riverine floodplain, or a small stream within a depressional worland has a zone of flooding along its sides. GO BACK AND IDENTIFY WHICH OF THE HYDROLOGIC REGIMES DESCRIBED IN QUESTIONS 1-7 APPLY TO DIFFERENT AREAS IN THE UNIT (make a rough sketch to help you decide). Use the following table to identify the appropriate class to use for the rating system if you have several HGM classes present within your wetland. NOTE: Use this table only if the class that is recommended in the second column represents 10% or more of the total area of the wetland unit being rated. If the area of the class fixed in column 2 is less than 10% of the unit: classify the wetland using the class that represents more than 90% of the total area.

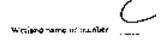


FIGM Classes Within One Belinested Wedland Boundary	Class to Use for Rating
Skope + Riverine	Rivering
Slope + Depressional	Depressional
Slope + Lake-fringe	Lake frage
Depressional - Riverine (riverine is within boundary of	Deprotsional
depression)	<u> </u>
Degressiona + Lake fringe	Depressional

If you are unable still to determine which of the above criteria apply to your wetland, or you have more than 2 EGM classes within a wetland boundary, classify the wetland as Depressional for the roting.



iS	Slope Wetlands	Points
	WATER QUALITY FUNCTIONS - Indicators that wetland functions to improve water quality	(cody I score
S	S f.0 Boes the wetland have the notential to improve water quality?	(see p.56)
S	S 1.1 Characteristics of average stope of worland Shipe in the or less to 196 slope has a 1 foor vertical drop in elevation for every 180 fr horizontal distance) points 3 Slope is between 1% and 2% putnts 2 Slope is more than 2% but less than 5% points = 1 y Slope is 5% or greater points = 0	0
s	S 1.2 Tigr Soil 2 inches below the surface is clay or engage true NRCS definitions of and types? (YES # 1 points NO : 0 points	3
s	S 1.3 (hardetensics of the vegetation in the welland that trap addiments and pollutants. Chains the points appropriate for the description that test fits the vegetation in the welland. Dense regelation means you have travible seeing the soil surface (>75% cover), and under means not greated or moved and plants are higher than 6 inclus. Dense, angrazed, herbaceous vegetation > 90% all the welland unit points = 6. Dense, angrazed, herbaceous vegetation > 1.7 of unit points = 3. Dense, world; vegetation > 20 of unit points = 2. Y. Chaine, ungrazed, herbaceous vegetation > 1.4 of unit points = 1. Does not meet any of the criteria above for herbaceous vegetation points = 0. Aeros photo or map with vegetation polygons.	Fagure
S	Total for \$1 Add the points in the boxes above	님
S	S.2.8 Does the wetland have the <u>opportunity</u> to impense water quality? Answer YES if you know or believe there are pollutants in groundwater or surface water coming into the wetland that would otherwise reduce water quality in streams, takes or groundwater downgradient from the wetland? Note which of the following conditions provide the sources of pollutants. A will may have pollutants coming from several sources, has any single source would qualify as opportunity. Grazing in the wetland or within 150h Welland is a groundwater step within the Rectamation Area.	(see p.58)
	- Untreased swarmwater flows through the wetland - Titled fields or orchards within 150 feet of wetland - Residential, orban means, or golf courses are within Lki fit upstage of wertand - Other	multiplier
5	TOTAL - Water Quality Functions Multiply the store from S1 by the multiplier in S2 Record score on p. I of field form	4



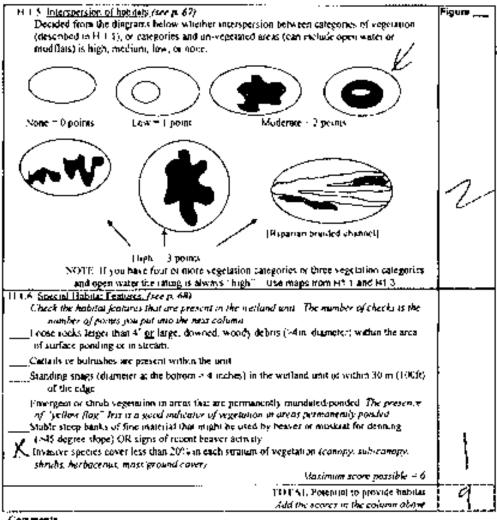
S	Slope Wetlands HYOROLOGIC FUNCTIONS - Indicators that we land functions to reduce flooding and stream degradation	Points (puty 1 parts per box)
S	S 3.0 Does the wetland unit have the potential to reduce flooding and	(see p.59)
S	STREAM gradient ? STIC has actenistics of vegethesis that reduce the velocity of surface flows during storms. Choose the points appropriate for the description that hest fit conditions in the welland. Size question STLS for definition of damse and want. Rigid means that the stems of plants should be thick enough (usually: Tibias, or dense enough to remain every through surface flows.)	
	Dense, undul, rigid vegetation covers > 90% of the area of the cent points = 6 Dense, need, rigid vegetation > 1/2 - 98% area of unit points = 3 Dense, undult rigid vegetation > 1/4 - 1/2 of unit points = 1 More than 1/4 of area is greend, insweed, tilled or vegetation is not rigid points = 0	0
s	\$ 3.2 Characteristics of stope welland that holds back small amounts of flood flows: The slope welland has small surface depressions that confident water over at least 10% of us area YES points = 2 points = 0	2
s	Total for \$3 Add the points in the boxes above	2
S	\$ 4, 0 floes the welland unli have the <u>opportunity</u> to reduce flooding and erosion? (see p.61) Answer hO if the major source of water a vergation return flow in g. a scep that it on the downstream andring of a than or at the have of an irrigated field. Answer YES if the welland is in a landscape position where the reduction in water.	
	velocity is provides helps recreed downstream property and aquatic resources from thorough or excessive and/or crossve thous. Note which of the following constrtions apply. — Welland has surface functif that can exact Gooding problems downgradien: Other	multipliès
•	YES multiplier is 2 NO multiplier is 1	
Š	101AL - Hydrologic Functions Multiply the score from \$3 by the multiplier in \$4 Record score on p. 1 of field form	2

### 1. Does the weiland unit have the <u>intential</u> to provide habitat for many species? ###################################	These questions apply to wetlands of all HGM classes.	Points (tol) 1 see
Figure Check the vegetation classes for defined by Con and a) and brights of emergenic present. Size threshold for each class or height category is 50 acres or more than 105x of the area of unit is 2.2 5 acres. A quality bed A Emergenii plants > 10 mil > 30 mil) high are the highest layer and have > 30% cover Emergenii plants > 10 mil > 100mil high are the highest layer with > 30% cover Emergenii plants > 10 mil > 100mil high are the highest layer with > 30% cover Emergenii plants > 10 mil > 100mil high are the highest layer with > 30% cover Sembly hintle (areas where these bave > 30% cover)	<u>-</u>	per hou)
Check the vegetation classes los defined by Con ardin) and brights of emergents present. Size investibility for each class or height caregory is 6 acre or more than 10% of the area of time is < 2.5 acres. A quatic bed. E triengent plants > 1.2 in (030 cm) high are the highest layer and have > 30% cover. Emergent plants > 1.0 in > 30 cm) high are the highest layer with > 30% cover. Emergent plants > 1.0 in > 100 mily 100 mily high are the highest layer with > 30% cover. Emergent plants > 10 in > 100 mily 100 mi	It I. Does the welland unit have the <u>outential</u> to provide habitat for many species?	
A quarte bed A Emergent plants > 12 mil (0 - 30 cm) high are the highest layer and have > 30% cover	Check the vegetation classes (as defined by Cowardia) and beights of emergents present. Size	Figure
Emergent plants > 10 as.)> 10 bin high are the highest layer with > 10% cover Sensity hinds are as where stress have > 30% cover 4-6 types points = 3 10 pes points = 3 10 pes points = 2 10 pes points = 1	大 Aquatic bod X. Emergent plants 0-12 of (0 - 30 cm) high are the highest layer and have > 30% cover	
### And the manther of vegetation types that qualify: If you have: Cope	Emergent plants > 10 as.(> 10Bm) high are the highest fayer with > 10% cover _Senit/\hrub (areas where shrubs have > 30% cover)	
### A-6 types points = 3 points = 2 points = 1 pope points = 1 pope points = 0 ### A p of Cowardin vegetation classes and areas with different haights of emergers #### A point PUS 1 point NO = 0 points #### A purison Water (without herbaccous or shrub plants) over at least % acts or 10% of its area during the springs (March = early Jane) OR, in early fell (August = end of Septembers? Now answer TES for late-fringe invaluads YES 3 points & go to H 1.4 NO = go to H 1.3 Vol. go to H 1.3 Vol. yes the unit have an intermittent or plantament stream within its boundaries, or along one sight over at least A acre or 10% of its area, AND that has an univegetated boiltoin lawsner yes only of H 1.3 or NOY #### A Richnessof Plant Species (see p. 64) Count the number of plant species in the welliand that cover at least 10 R ³ . (different patches of the same species on 5e combined to meet the rice fricability Points Paragraises Constitued to the rice fricability Points Paragraises Points Points Paragraises Points Paragraises Points Po		
Figure Figure Figure H 1.3. Surface Water (see p.65) H 1.3. Poes the unit have areas of "open" water (without herbaceous or shoub plants) over at least % acts or 10% of its area during the springs (March — early June) OR in early fall (August — end of September? Note answer TEX for take fringe (without September) Note answer TEX for take fringe (without YEX — 3 sprints & go to H 1.4 — NO -7 go to H 1.3.2 H 1.3.2 Dress the cent have an intermittent or plantament stream within its boundaries, or along one sight over at least A acre or 10% of its area, AND that has an univegetated bottom tobusine per only of H 1.3.1 it NOV! NO = 0 points NO = 0 points H 4.4 Richaeskof Plant Species (see p. 66) Courn the number of plant species in the welland that cover at least 10 R ³ . (different patches of the same species can be combined to meet the rate threshold) You do not have to name the species On not have to name the species On not have to name the species On not have to name the proces On not have to name the proces Proagmites Constant Thatte Estima-flag firs and Solt Codar (Tomarisk) If you counted Progents On species A species Points = 1 Points Points Points Points Points Points Points Points Points Points Points Points Points Points Points Points Points	4-6 types points = 3 types points = 2 types points = 1 type points = 0	ļ
H 1.3. Surface Water (see p.65) H 1.3. Surface Water (see p.65) H 1.3. P. Does the unit have areas of "open" water (without herbaceous or shoub plants) over at least % acts of 10% of its area during the springs (March – early June) OR in early fell (August – end of September? Note answer TES for Lake fringe wellands YES 3 points & go to H 1.4 NO 3 go to H 1.3.2 H 1.3.2 Dies the enit have an intermittent or plantanent stream within its boundaries, or along one sight over at least A acre or 10% of its area, AND that has an univegetated bottom towner by analy of H 1.3.1 it NOV (see p. 66) RVIS - 3 points NO = 0 points NO = 0 points H 1.4. Richards of Plant Species (see p. 66) Count the number of plant species in the welland that cover at least 10 R ³ . (different patches of the same species can be combined to meet the rice direction) Too do not have to name the species Do not have to name the species Do not national Eurasean Milfint, reed concerngrais purple toosestrife Russian Olive. Phragmites Constitute Enthrol Too for and Solt Codar (Tomarisk) It you counted Proceed Proced 9 species Points = 1 9 of species A 3 points D points List species A 3 points D points List species Points List species Points List species Points List species Points		
H 1.3. Surface Water (see p.65) H 1.3. P. Does the unit have areas of "open" water (without herbaceous or shoub plants) over at least % acts or 10% of its area during the springs (March – early June) OR in early fall (August – end of September? Note answer TES for Lake Junge (without YES – 3 points & go to H 1.4 — NO / go to H 1.3.2 H 1.3.2 Dress the unit have an intermittent or presentent stream within its boundaries, or along one side loves at least A acre or 10% of its area, AND that has an univegetated bottom laters are yet and y f H 1.3.1 it NOV (NOV) [AVIS – 3 points — NO = 0 points — Map anowing areas of open water the same species can be combined to meet the size diveshold) [Avis ann	YES I point NO - 0 points	1
at least % acae or 10% of its area during the springs (Merch - early June) OR in early fell (August - end of Septemberr? Note answer VES for Lake-fringe invaluads VES 3 points & go to H 1.4 NO f go to H 1.3.2 H 1.3.2 Dress the unit have an intermittent or premarkent stream within its boundaries, or along one side, over at least A acre or 10% of its area, AND that has an univegetated bottom tensive yet analy of H 1.3.1 it NOV NO = 0 points NO = 0 points NO = 0 points Mag anomaly areas of open walls: H 1.4. Richneskof Plant Species (see p. 66) Courn the number of plant species in the welland that cover at least 10 B ³ . (different patches of the same species can be combined to meet the race threshold) You do not have to name the species Do not include European Million, reed concregates purple toosestrife Russian Olive. Phragmies Constitute Tellow-flag for and Salt Codar (Tomarisk) If you counted > 9 pecies points = 1 9 of species 4.3 prems points 0 points 1 8 of species 4.3 prems 0 points 0 points 1 List species below if you wish	H 1.3. Surface Water (see p.65)	Figuro
Count the number of plant species in the welland that cover at least 10 B ² . (different patches of the same species can be combined to meet the rice fineshold) You do not have to make the species Do not include European Million, reed convergences purple toosestrife Russian Olive. Phragmites: Consolvin Phatte Tellow-flag lies and Solt Codar (Famarisk) If you counted process points = 2 4 Species points = 1 8 of species points = 1 8 of species points below if you wish	(August – end of Septembers? Note answer TES for Lake fringe irrelands YES 3 points & go to H 1.4 NO f go to H 1.3.2 If 1.3.2 Dries the enit have an intermittent or preparation stream within its boundaries, of along one side, over at least A zero or 10% of its area, AND that has an univegetated bottom tensive yes only of H 1.3.1 is NOV* NO = 0 points Mag abovers areas of open water	3
19 DIATS	Count the number of plant species in the welland that cover at least 10 B ² . (different patches of the same species can be combined to meet the size threshold) You do not have to name the species Do not include Eurosean Million, reed conceygrass, purple toosestrife, Russian Olive. Phragmates, Constitute Yellow-flag has and Salt Codar (Tomarisk) If you counted > 9 species points = 1 s of species A Species Points = 0 points = 0	ļ

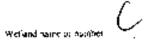
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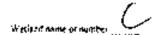


H 2.1 Bullets (see p. 71)			Figure _
Chasse the discription that best represents accorning criterion that applies to the well of fundation best "Relatively undisturb fundation best und no structures or paning 330h (100 m) of relatively undisturb >9.5% of commercians. 170ft (50 m) of relatively undisturbed circumfercians. chind is to be used in the rating. I had also means no grating, no face also means no grating, no face areas, notice areas, rocky areas, abed vegetated areas, rocky areas, had vegetated areas, rocky areas, bed vegetated areas, noticy areas, et vegetated areas, noticy areas, et vegetated areas, noticy areas, of vegetated areas, noticy areas, of the criteria above 1 or hughlings within 80% (25 m) grazing, or lowers are OX. 170ft (50m) of wedand for ~50% are OX. 2m) for more than 95% of the care catend halonge of werland).	Foliate - 3 Tolate - 5 Tolate - 5 Tolate - 5 Tolate - 4 Tor open water >95% Points - 4 Tor open water > 95% Points - 3 Tolate - 3 Tolate - 3 Tolate - 3 Tolate - 2 Tolate - 2 Points - 2 Points - 2 Points - 2 Points - 2	5	
H 2 2 Wet Corridots (see p. 72) H 2 2 1 Is the wetland and part of a relevance of the year (> 9 march /yr)? (chilled to edge of stream, or pasture to eventar). YES = 4 points (go to # 2.3) H 2 2.2 for the unit part of a relatively corridor, at least W. materiong with without at least W. materiong with without at least W. materiong with without at least W. materiong with without at least W. materiong with without at least W. materiong with without at least W. materiong with without at least W. materions at least W. materions (DR a rive the signame)	ong with surface water or flowing dams, heavily used general roads, a cider of property and the considered. NO - go to H 2 2 2 undescribed and unbroken > water flowing seasonally. OR trine welland without a surface of	water throughout grown roads fields breaks in the 30 ft wide, vegetated a take-fringe westand	2
14.2.2.3 Letter wetland within a 1/2 mil- (do not include man-made disches)**	e of any permanent suream, seaso	nei sucem, or labo	



H 2.3 Note or adjacent to other procing Salurans leved by WIDEW (see p. 74) Which of the following priority lightests are within 3309.14 (Om) of the welland unit? ***SOLE The connections do not have to be reformed; undisturbed. These are DEW definite. Check with your local DEW is biologist of these are any questions. **Riparten** The area adjacent to aquatic systems with flowing water that contains element and terrestrial consystems which municiply influence each other. **WDEW has changed the descriptions of priority habitats in 2008. Please access the latest list that should be used to answer this question at http://www.ecv.wa.gov/programs/sea/wetlands/ratingsystems/index.html **The link to the updated form is on this page as well as the WDEW definitions currently in use.	persist of process of the process of	0
Urban Natural Open Space: A priority species resides within or is adjacent to the space and uses if for beceding and/or regular feeding, and/or the open space function confider connecting other priority highlights, especially those that would otherwise be isolated; and/or the open space in an isolated seminant of patient habital larger than 4 acres) and is suscounded by urban development. Aspen Standar: Pure or unived stands of aspen greater than 0.8 ha (2 acres). If we tand has 1 Priority Habitats = 4 priority habitats = 4 priority habitats = 2 priority habitats = 2 priority habitats = 4 priority habitats	nces a The (10 points points points	

Weeting Rating Four Tastem Wathington Vession 2



[2.4] <u>Landscape</u> (choose the one description of the hindscape around the well and that best fits) (see p. 76)	
The wetland unit is in an area where annual rainfall is less than 12 inches, and its water regime is not influenced by irregation practices, dams or water control structures. (Generally, this means outside boundaries of reclamation areas, irrigation district, or resurvoirs.) points = 5. There are at least 3 other wetlands within 15 mile, and the connections between them are relatively undisturbed (light) grazing in the connection or an open water connection along a lake shore without heavy boat traffic are OK, but connections should NOT be bisected by paved roads, fill, fields, been y boat traffic or other development. There are at least 3 other wetlands within 17 mile, ALT the connections however them are disturbed? There is at least 1 wetland within 25 mile. Does due need any of the four outerla above.	5
N 2. TOTA). Score - appartunity for providing habital Add the scores in the column above	12
3.0 Does the wetland unit have indicators that its shiftly to provide habitat is reduced?	
H.3.1 Indicator of reduced habitat functions (see p. 75) Do the seems of open water in the westland unit have a resident population of carp (see text for indicators of the presence of carp)? (NOTE: This quemos does not apply to reservoirs)	Painta wi be subtracte
with water levels controlled by down, such as the reservoirs on the Columbia and Souke	
with water levels controlled by down, such as the reservoirs on the Columbia and Souke	\cup



Version?

CATEGORIZATION BASED ON SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS

Please determine if the wetland unit myets the attributes described below and circle the appropriate Category. NOTE: A wetland may meet the criteria for more than one set of special characteristics. Record all those that apply. NOTE: All units should also be characterized based on their functions.

Check off any criteria that apply to the wetland. Circle the Category when the	Categor
appropriate criteria are met.	<u> </u>
SC 1.0 Vernal pools (see p. 79)	
is the wetland and less than 4000 ft ³ , and does it meet at least two of the following — criteria?	!
 Its only source of water is rainfall or snowness (run) a small contributing basin and has no groundwater input 	İ
Wetherd phases are typically present only in the spring: the summer vegetation as typically upland annuals. NOTE: If you find perential.	
"obligate", westared plants the westand is probably NEE a vernal pool	
 The soil in the welland up shallow (<1ft deep (30 cm)) and is underlain by an impermeable layer such as basals are clay. 	:
Surface wider is present for less than 120 days during the "well season. YES - Go to SC (.1 NO / not a serial pool.)	
SC 3.1 Is the vessel pool relatively undispense in February and March?	ı
YES = Go to SC 1.2 NO media scenari print with opening characteristics	
resources within 0.5 miles (other wetlands, rivers, lakes etc.)? YES = Category II NO = Category III	Cat. Di
SC 2.0 Alkali wetlands. (see p. 81)	į
Does the wetlenshunit meets one of the following two criteria?	[:
Does the wetland unit meets one of the following two criteria? — The wetland has a conductivity > 3.0 mS/cm.	[
Does the wetland unit meets one of the following two criteria? — The wetland has a conductivity > 3.0 mS/cm. The wetland has a conductivity between 2.0 - 3.0 mS, and more than 50% of the plant cover in the wetland can be classified at "alkair" appeals (see Table 2 for list of plants found in alkali systems).	
Does the wetlenst unit meets one of the following two criteria? — The wetland has a conductivity > 3.0 mS/cm. The wetland has a conductivity between 2.0 - 3.0 mS, and more than 50% of the plant cover in the wetland can be classified at "alkaii"	
Ones the wetland unit meets one of the following two criteria? — The wetland has a conductivity > 3.0 mS/cm. — The wetland has a conductivity between 2.0 - 3.0 mS, and more than 50% of the plant cover in the wetland can be classified at "alkain" appeals (see Table 2 for list of plants found in alkali systems). If the wetland is dry at the time of your field visit, the central part of the area is covered with a layer of selt.	
Ones the wetland unit meets one of the following two criteria? — The weitland has a conductivity > 3.0 mS/cm. — The weitland has a conductivity between 2.0 - 3.0 mS, and more than 50% of the plant cover in the wetland can be classified at "alkain" appeals (see Table 2 for list of plants found in alkali systems). If the weitland is dry at the time of your field visit, the central part of the area is covered with a layer of selt.	
Ones the wetland unit meets one of the following two criteria? — The wetland has a conductivity > 3.0 mS/cm. The wetland has a conductivity between 2.0 - 3.0 mS, and more than 50% of the plant cover in the wetland can be classified at "alkair" appeals (see Table 2 for list of plants found in alkali systems). If the wetland is dry at the time of your field visit, the central part of the area is covered with a layer of selt. OR does the wetland unit meets two of the following three sub-criteria." — Salt encrustations around more than 80% of the edge of the wetland.	
Does the wetland unit meets one of the following two criteria? The wetland has a conductivity > 3.0 mS/cm. The wetland has a conductivity between 2.0 - 3.0 mS, and more than 50% of the plant cover in the wetland can be classified at "alkair" appeals (see Table 7 for list of plants found in alkali systems). If the wetland is dry at the time of your field visit, the central part of the area is covered with a layer of selt. OR does the wetland unit meets two of the following three sub-criteria." Salt encrustations around more than 80% of the edge of the wetland More than % of the plant cover consists of species listed on Table 2. A pH above 9.0. All alkali wetlands have a high pH, but please note that	Cat.
Does the wetland unit meets one of the following two criteria? — The wetland has a conductivity > 3.0 mS/cm. The wetland has a conductivity between 2.0 - 3.0 mS, and more than 50% of the plant cover in the wetland can be classified at "alkair" species (see Table 7 for list of plants found in alkali systems). If the wetland is dry at the time of your field visit, the central part of the area is covered with a layer of selt. OR does the wetland unit meets two of the following three sub-criteria! — Salt encrustations around more than 80% of the edge of the wetland Mure than % of the plant cover consists of species listed on Table 2 — A pH above 9.0. Alt alkali wetlands have a high pN, but please note that some freshwater wetlands may also have a high pN. Thus, pN alone is	

SC 3.0 Natural Revitage Wetlands (see p. 81) Natural Heritage wetlands have been identified by the Washington Natural Heritage Program/DNR is either high quality undisturbed wetlands or wetlands that support state. Threatened, Endangered, or Schsitive plant species. SC 3.1 Is the wetland unit being rated in a Section/Township/Range that contains a Natural Heritage wetland." (this question is used to screen out most sites before you need to contact WMP/DNR). STR information from Append x D _ or accessed from WMP/DNR database. YES _ contact WMBP/DNR (see p. 79) and go to SC 3.2 NO	
Natural Heritage wetlands have been identified by the Washington Natural Heritage Program/DNR as either high quality undisturbed wetlands or wetlands that support state. Thresteined, Endangered, or Sensitive plant species. SC 3.1 Is the wetland unit being rated in a Section/Township/Range that contains a Natural Heritage wetland." (this question is used in screen out most sites before you need to contact WNHP/DNR/ 97.3 information from Append x D or accessed from WNHP/DNR database.	
Threstened, Endangered, or Sonsitive plant species. SC 3.1 is the wetland unit being rated in a Section/Township/Range that contains a Natural Heritage wetland." (this question is used to screen out most sites before you need to contact WMIP/DNR/ STR information from Append x D or accessed from WMIP/DNR database	
SC 3.1 is the wedland unit being rated in a Section/Township/Range that contains a Natural Heritage wedland? Ithis question is used in screen out most sites before you need to contact WNHP/DNR/ 9722 information from Append v.D. in accessed from WNHP/DNR database	
Natural Heritage wellund? (this question is used in screen out most sites before you need to contact WNHP/DNR) 9/12 information from Append v.D. or accessed from WNHP/DNR database	
Natural Heritage wellund? (this question is used in screen out most sites before you need to contact WNHP/DNR) 9/12 information from Append v.D. or accessed from WNHP/DNR database	
before you need to contact WNHP/DNR/ \$17.2 information from Append x D ne accessed from WNHP/DNR database	
✓	
✓	
YES contact WNBP/DNR (see p. 79) and go to SC 3.2 NO 🔼	
SC 3.2 Has DNR identified the wettend unit as a high quality undesturbed wetland or	
	et. I
YES = Category I NO - with nutrical hereuge - colored	
SC 4.0 Bogs (ser p. 82)	
Does the wetland unit (or any part of the wetland unit) meet both the criteria for soils	
and vegetation in boys. Ear the key below to identify if the wetland is a boy. If you	
answer yes you will still need to rate the wetland based on its functions.	
SC 4.1. Does the welland unit have organic soil horizons (i.e. layers of organic	
soil), either poits or macks, that compose 16 inches or more of the first 32 inches	
of the son profile? (See Appendix B for a field key to identify organic soils)?	
No - 80 to SC 4.3 No - 80 to SC 4.2	
SC 4.2. Does the unit have organic soils, either pears or mucks that are less than 16	
inches deep over bedrock or an impermeable bardpan such as clay or volcanic	
ash, or that are fleating on top of a lake or pund!?	
Yes - gai to SC 4.3 No - Is mut a long for rating	
SC 4.3. Does the wettand unit have more than 78% cover of mosses at ground level	
in any area within its boundaries. AND other plants, if present, consist of the	
"bog" species (issed in lable 5 as a significant component of the vegetation	
(inner that 30% of the total same) and herbaceous cover consists of species in	
	ąţ. I
Yes - Category I bog No / Ro 40 Q. 4.4	
NOTE: If you are successful about the extent of mossis in the understory you may	
substitute that criterion by measuring the plf of the water that seeps into it hale	
drig at least 16" deep. If the pH is less than 5 ft and the "hag" plant species to	
Table 3 are present, the wetland is a bog.	
Secretaria de la companya della companya della companya de la companya della comp	1
substining fir, western red coder, western hendlack, indgepole pine, quaking	at 1
aspen. Englemann's spruce, or western white gine. WITH any of the species (or	
combination of species) on the tray species plant list in Table 3 as a significant	
consponent of the ground cover (1976 coverage of the gold shrub-herbaceum	
cover)"	
Yes Category I boy (NO)	

Wirthaud Hazing Forms eastern Washington Version ?



SC 5.0 Forested Wetlands (see p. 85)	Τ
Does the wetland unit have an area of forest (you should have identified a	1
forested class, if present, in question H. F.D rooted within its boundary that	1
incet at least one of the following three criteria?	
The wetland is within the "Hill year" floodplain of a river or stream	
- aspen (Populus tremulaides) are a dominant or co-dominant of the	
"wordy" vegetation (Dominants means it regressents at least 50% of the	
cover of woody species, co-dominant means it represents at least 20% of	
the total cover of woody species)	
- There is at least ¼ acre of trees (even in wetlands smaller than 2.5 acres)	1
that are "mature" or "old-growth" according to the definitions for these	
priesity habitats developed by WDFW (see p. 83)	
YES go to SC 5.1 AO Anni a forested settland with special characteristic	
SC 5.1 Does the westand unit have \$46fest canopy where more than 50% of the	1
tree species (by cover) are slow growing aution trees	
Slow growing trees are: western red cedar (Thujo plicato). Alaska yellow	
cedar (Champecyparis moothatensis), pine spp. mostly "wnite" pine (Pinas	
monticala), western hymleck (Tsuga heterophylla), Englemann spruce (Picea	
engelmanni)	
YES Calegory I SO/ go to SC 5.2	Cat. I
SC 5.2. Dogs the unit have areas where expen (Populus tremuloides) are a	
demonant on condominant species?	Cat. I
YT.S = Category 1 SO 7 go to SC 5.3	ļ
SC 5.3 Does the wetland unit have areas with a factor canopy where more than	1
10% of the tree species (by cover) are fast growing species	
Tast growing species are:	
Alders – ced. (Almas rubra), thin-leat (A. temafolia)	
Cottonwoods - narrow-leaf (Populas angustifatia), black (P. balsomfera)	
Willows- peach-leaf (Sainx amygdalandes). Sitka (Cartchensis). Pacific (S	1
lasiandra) Aspen - (Papulus tremulandes), Water By ch (Betula occidentalis)	1
YES = Category II NO- go to SC 5.5	
···· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Cat. II
SC 5.5 Is the forested component of the wetland within the #100 year floodplain"	
of a river or stream?	
YES = Category II (147)	
/ [10]	Cat. El
Category of wethout based on Special Characteristics	
Choose the 'highest" rating if welland falls into several categories	11/12
	. I (())

Weband name or comber [)
WETLAN	D
Yennin () 1.	=
Name of wetland (if know	m

WETLAND RATING FORM - EASTERN WASHINGTON

Version) - Epideed Isma With Name of westand (if known):	Date of size visit: 47/13 Trained by Ecology* YeX No Date of training 7/20/0 As S/T/R in Appendix D? Yes No X
•	Figure Estimated size MARY OF RATING
Category based on FUNCTIONS II III III Category I ~ Score >-70 Category II Score \$1-69 Category III Score \$30-40 Category IV Score < 30	
Category based on SPECIAL CH [H H Final Category (choi	•

Summary of basic information about the westend unit

Wethod Type	Wetland Class
Vernal Pool	Depressional
Alkali	Rherine
Natural Heritage Wetland	Lake-frings
Bog	Stope
Forest	
None of the above	Check if unit has multiple
·	HGM classes present

Westand Rening Form leasons Washington Version 2

Ass,641 2004



Does the wetland being rated meet any of the criteria below?

If you answer YES to any of the questions below you will need to protect the wetland according to the regulations regarding the special characteristics found in the welland.

Check List for Wetlands That Need Special Protection, and That Are Not included in the Rating	YES	NO
SPL Has the westand unit been documented as a liabitar for any Federally listed Threatened or Undangered animal or plant species (1)E species)? For the purposes of this rating system, "documented" means the westland is on the		Χ
appropriate state or federal decabase. SP2. Has the welland unit been documented as habital for any State listed Threatened or Endangered animal species? For the purposes of this rating system, "documented" means the welland is on the appropriate state detabase. Note: Wellands with State listed plant species are categorized as Conggory I Natural Heritage Wellands (see p. 19 of data form).		X
SP3. Does the wetland unit contain individuals of Priority spacies listed by the $WDFW$ for the state?		X
SP4 Does the welland unit have a local significance in addition to its functions? For example, the welland has been identified in the Shareline Master Program, the Critical Areas Ordinance, or in a local management plan as having special significance.		X

To complete the next part of the data sheet you will need to determine the Hydrogeomorphic Class of the wetland being rated.

The hydrogeomorphic classification groups werlands into those that function in similar ways. Classifying the wetland first simplifies the questions peoded to answer how it functions. The Hydrogeomorphic Class of a wetland can be determined using the key below. See p. 20 for more detailed instructions on classifying werlands.

Wetland name or number

Classification of Vegetated Wetlands for Eastern Washington

If the hydrologic criteria listed in each question do not apply to the eather unit being rated, you probably have a unit with multiple HGM clauses. In this case, identify which hydrologic criteria in questions 1-7 apply, and go to Question 8.

The regetated par regetation on the	meet both of the following criteria? I of the westand is on the shores of a body of open water (without any e surface) at least 20 acres (8 ha) in size; e open water area is deeper than 3 m (10 ft)? YES - The westand class is Lake-fringe (lacustrine fringe)
The wetland is of The water flows	meet all of the following criteria? a a skipe (slope can be very gradual). through the werland in one direction (unidirectional) and usually as, it may flow subserface, as sheetflow, or in a swale without distinc
The water leaves NOTE: Surface very small and s	the wetland without being impounded? water dues non-pond in these type of wetlands except occasionally in hailow depressions or behind hummacks (depressions are usually ad logs than a foot deep; f(ES) the wetland class is Stope
Booding from that stream of ri	a villey or stream channel where it gets inundated by overhank ver? In general, the flooding should occur at least once every len withind can contain depressions that are filled with water when the YES – The wetland class is Riverine
overbank flooding, in which w	a topographic depression, outside areas that are innufated by ater ponds, or is saturated to the surface, at some time of the year. Wesent, in higher than the interior of the wetland YES - The wetland class is Depressional
duses. For example, scept at the engine within a depressional within the OF 1046. APPLY TO DIFFERENT ARI	be difficult to classify and probably contains several different HGM the base of a slupe may grade into a riverine floodplain, or a small retland has a zone of flooding along its sides. GO BACK AND HYDROLOGIC REGIMES DESCRIBED IN QUESTIONS 1-7 EAS IN 1115, UNIT (make a rough sketch as help you decide). Use the appropriate class to use for the rating system if you have several

HGM classes present within your wetland. NOTE: Use this table only if the class that is recommended in the second column represents 10% or more of the total area of the wetland until being rated. If the area of the class listed in column 2 is less than 10% of the unit: classify the

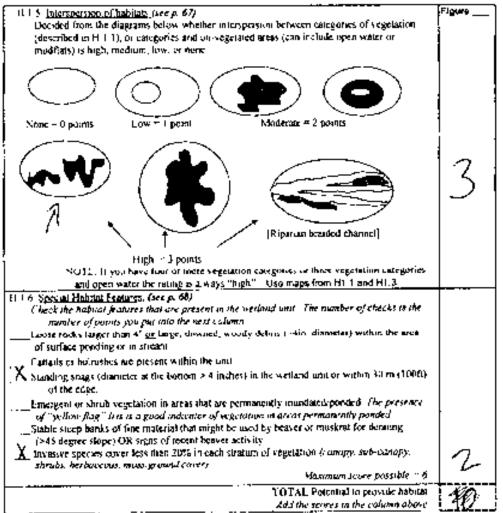
wetland using the class that represents more than 90% of the cotal area.



HGM Classes Within One Delineated Wednad Boundary	Class to Use for Rating
Slope + Riverine	Riverine
Slope + Depressional	Depressingal
Stope = Lake-fringer	t.ake-fringe
Depressional + Riverine (rivering is within boundary of	Depressional
depression)	
Depressional + Lake-fringe	Depressional

If you are onable stall to determine which of the above critesia apply to your wetland, or you have more than 2 HGM classes within a wetland boundary, classify the wetland as Depressional for the cating.

These questions apply to wetlands of all HGM classes. ABITAT FUNCTIONS - Indicators that wetland functions to provide important habitat	Points (web) scene per bes)
1 I. Does the wetland unit have the potential to provide habitat for many species?	1
If 1.1 Categories of repetation structure (see p. 62) Check the regention classes to defined by Consordin, and heights of energents present. So a threshold for each class or height category is to done or more than (10% of the area of tant) is < 2.5 occurs. Aquatic bod. Yimergent plants 0-12 in (0 - 30 cm) high are the highest layer and have > 30% cover. Emergent plants 0-12 - 40 in (0.00 - 100cm) high are the highest layer with 0.30% cover. Energent plants > 40 in (0.00 - 100cm) high are the highest layer with 0.30% cover. Sombishing (areas where shrubs have >10% cover) X Forested (areas where nees have > 10% cover)	Figure
Add the inverter of vegetation open that qualify. If you have 4-6 types points = 2 3 types points = 2 2 types points = 1 1 type points = 0 flap of Comordin vegetation classes and aregistratily different heights of a mergents.	. [
11.1.2. Is one of the vegetation types "aughtic byd?" (see p. 64)	0
YES point NO / 0 points H 3 Surface Water (see p.65)	Flaure
(August - end of September)? Note the arriver YES of faite-fringe wellands YES = 1 points & go to H.1.4 (NO) go to H.1.1.2. If 1.3.2 Does the unit have an internation of permanent stocam within its boundaries, or along one syde-over at least 19 acre or 10% of its area. A MI) that has an unvegetated bottom (consider puriously) (H.1.3.1 is NO)? NO 9 points	3
H 1.4 Rectingly of Plant Species (her p. 66) Count the miniber of plant species in the wetland that cover at least 10 ft ² . (different patches of the same species can be combined to meet the size threshold) You do not have to make the species Do not include European hittfolt, need convergency, purple loovestrife. Russian Olive. Phrophics Canadian Thistle Tellow-fling from and Self Cedar (Tamarish) If you counted > 9 species points = 2 A 4.9 species points = 1 b of species < 4 species points = 0 points Lui species below if you with See See Cie W Plots See Cie W Plots	
	i 7004





N 2.8 Does the wetland have the opportunity to provide habital for many species?	<u> </u>
H 2.1 Buffers (see p. 71) Choose the description that best represent condition of buffer of welland unit. The highest scoring criterian that applies to the welland is to be used in the nating. See text for definition of "undisturbed." Relatively undisturbed also means no groung, no landscaping no daily human use, and no structures or pairing within undisturbed pers of huffer. — 330ft (100 m) of relatively undisturbed vegetated areas, rickly areas, or open water >95% of circumference. — 330 ft (100 m) of relatively undisturbed vegetated areas, tooky areas, or open water >5.0% corcumference. — 170ft (50 m) of relatively undisturbed vegetated areas, tooky areas, or open water >95% estecutivenace. — 330ft (100 m) of relatively undisturbed vegetated areas, rocky areas, or open water > 25% circumference. — 1 (utition m) of relatively undisturbed vegetated areas, rocky areas, or open water > 25% circumference. — 1 (utition m) of relatively undisturbed regetated areas, rocky areas, or open water > 5.0% circumference. — 10 ft buffer does not meet any of the criteria above. — No paved areas (except paved trads) or buildings within 80% (25 m) of wetland > 95% circumference. Light to moderate grazing, or favins are OK. — Points = 3 — No paved areas or buildings within 170ft (50m) of wetland for >50% circumference. Light to moderate grazing, or favins are OK. — Points = 2 — Heavy grazing in buffer. — Vegetated buffers are <6 6ft wide (2m) for more than 95% of the uncomference (e.g. infed fields, paving, basa's bedrock extend to edge of wetland). — Points = 0 Points = 1 Annal pheto showing buffers.	Figure_
18.2.2 Wes Corridors (see p. 72) H 2.2.1 is the westland unit part of a relatively undistinibed and unbookers, > 30 ft wide, regetated corridor at least % mile long with surface water or flowing water throughout most of the year (> 9 months/ys)? (doms, hearily used gravet roads, paved roads, fields silled to edge of stream or pasture to edge of section are considered for also in the corridor). VES = 4 points. (go to 11.2.3) VES = 4 points. (go to 11.2.3) VES = 4 points. (go to 11.2.3) VES = 4 points. (go to 11.2.3) VES = 4 points. (go to 11.2.3) VES = 30.0 wide, segetated corridor, 21 teast % mile long with water flowing seasonally. OR a take-fining westland without a surface channel connecting to the tiscum? VES = 7/2 points. (go to 14.2.3) NO go to 14.2.2.3 H 2.3.3 (3.46 will and within a 1/2 mile of any permanent stream, seasonal stream, or lake (do not include main-maile dot hes)? YES > 1 points.	



13.2.3 Near (x adjacent to (<u>sher priority habitals listed by W DFW</u> (are p. 74) Which of the following priority habitals are within 330ft (100m) of the wetland unit? NOTE the connections do not have to be relatively undisturbed. These are DFW definit Check with your local DFW hiologist of these are any querrants. Ripartian. The area adjacent to aquatic systems with flowing water that contains ele- both agonts; and terrestrial exceptions which minimally influence each other.		
WDFW has changed the descriptions of priority habitals in 2008. Please access the latest rist that should be used to answer this question at http://www.ecy.wa.cov/programs/searwellands/ratingsystems/index.html The link to the updated form is on this page as well as the WDFW definitions currently in use.	rve s of rd of ay be	
Urban Natural Open Space: A priority species resides within or is adjacent to the space and uses it for breeding and/or regular feeding, and/or the open space function consider connecting other priority habitals, especially those that would otherwise be isolated, and/or the open space is an isolated remnant of natural habital larger than 4 acres) and is surrounded by orban development.	i ha (till solints points	2

MATURE FOREST

tl 2.4. <u>Landscape</u> (choose the one description of the landscape around the wesland that best fits) (see p. 76)	j
The well-and unit is in on area where annual rainfall is less than 12 inches, and its water regime is not influenced by impation practices, dams, or water control structures (Generally; this minute outside boundaries of reclamation oraits, imagenion district, or reservoirs 1 points 5. There are at least 3 other well-and within 1/2 intle, and the connections between them are lealisticly ely undisturbed (hight grazing in the connection or an open water connection along a lake shore withint heavy boar traffic and OK, but connections should NOT he bisected by paved made, fill, fields, heavy boar traffic or other development) There are at least 3 other well-ands within 1/2 mile, BLIT the connections between them are disturbed. There is at teast 1 welland within 1/2 mile. Does not meet any of the four criteria above.	5
If 2 TerFAL Score - apparturely for providing habitat Add the scores in the column above.	14
3.0 Does the welland unit have judicatory that its ability to provide bubitat is reduced?	
H.3. <u>Finducator of reduced habital functions (see p. 75)</u>	Court int
Do the areas of open water in the wetland unit have a resident population of earp (see text) for indicators of the presence of earp)? INDTE: This question does not apply to reservoirs with water levels controlled by does, such as the reservoirs on the Columbia and Snake.	be subtracted
Riversi	
YES 5 points NO = 0 points	\cup
Total Source for Habital Functions add the potential for 11.11.2, and 11.3 and record the result on p. 1.	200

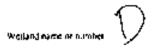


Version /

CATEGORIZATION BASED ON SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS

Please determine if the wetland unit meets the attributes described below and circle the appropriate Category. NOTE: A wetland may meet the criteria for more than one set of special characteristics. Record all those that apply. NOTE: All units should also be characterized based on their functions.

Wetland Type	Catego
Check off any criteria that apply to the wetland. Circle the Category when the	
appropriate Criteria are mel.	i
SC 1.0 Vernal pools (see p. 79)	
is the werland unit less than 4000 Ω^2 , and does it meet at least two of the following α	
 Its only source of water is rainfall or snowmelt from a small contributing basin and has no groundwater input 	
Wetland plants are typically prosent only in the spring; the summer	;
seperation is typically upland annuals. NOTE: If you find perennial.	!
"abligate", wetland plants the writand it probably NOT a vernal pool	ì
 The suit in the welland are shallow (<10 deep (30 cm)) and is underlain by an impermeable layer such as baselt or clay. 	Ì
Surface water is present for loss than (24) days during the "wet" season	ì
YES - Go to SC 1.1 (CO) now a second proof	1
SC 1-1 is the vernal poul relatively caldistrated in February and March?	
YES = Go to SC 1.2 NO - majo remail part with special characteristics	. !
SC 1.2 Is the vernal pool in an area where there are at least 3 separate aquatic assumers within 0.5 miles (other wetlands, rivers, takes are 1?)	
SC 1.2 Is the vernal pool in an area where there are at least 3 separate aquatic resources within 0.5 miles (other wetlands, rivers, takes etc.)? YES = Category II NO Category III	
yesonoces within 0.5 miles (other wetlands, rivers, takes etc.)? YES = Category II NO Category III	
resources within 0.5 miles (other wetlands, rivers, takes etc.)? YES = Category II NO Category III SC 2.0 Alkali wetlands (see p. 81)	
resources within 0.5 miles (other wetlands, rivers, takes etc.)? YES = Category II NO Category III SC 2.0 Alkali wetlands (see p. 81) Does the wetland unit meets one of the following two criteria?	
SC 2.0 Alkali wetlands (see p. 81) SC 2.0 Alkali wetlands (see p. 81) Does the wetland took meets one of the following two criteria? The wetland has a conductivity > 3.0 mS/om - The wetland has a conductivity between 2.0 - 3.0 mS, need more than \$0% of the plant cover in the wetland can be classified as "alkalis" species (see Table 2 for list of plants found in alkalisystems).	
SC 2.0 Alkali wellands (see p. 81) SC 2.0 Alkali wellands (see p. 81) Does the welland took meets one of the following two criteria? The welland has a conductivity > 3.0 mS/om - The welland has a conductivity between 2.0 - 3.0 mS, need more than \$0% of the plant cover in the wetland can be classified as "plant"	
yesonoces within 0.5 miles (other wetlands, rivers, takes etc.)? YES = Category II NO Category ISI SC 2.0 Alkali wetlands (see p. 81) Does the wetland trait meets one of the following two criteria? The wetland has a conductivity > 3.0 mS/om - The wetland has a conductivity between 2.0 - 3.0 mS, and more than \$0% at the plant cover in the wetland can be classified as "alkali" species (see Table 2 for list of plants found in alkali systems). If the wetland is dry at the time of your field visit, the central part of the area to covered with a layer of salt.	
yesomoces within 0.5 miles (other wetlands, rivers, takes etc.)? YES = Category II NO Category ISI SC 2.0 Alkali wetlands (see p. 81) Does the wetland trait meets one of the following two criteria? The wetland has a conductivity > 3.0 mS/cm - The wetland has a conductivity between 2.0 - 3.0 mS, test more than \$0% at the plant cover in the wetland can be classified as "alkali" species (see Table 2 fee list of plants found in alkali systems). If the wetland is dry at the time of your field visit, the central part of the area is covered with a layer of salt. OR does the wetland unit meets two of the following three sub-criteria? Sait encrustations around more than 80% of the edge of the wetland. More than % of the plant cover consists of species listed on Table 2.	
permises within 0.5 miles (other wetlands, rivers, takes etc.)? YES = Category II NO Category III SC 2.0 Alkali wetlands (see p. 81) Does the wetland trait meets one of the following two criteria? The wetland has a conductivity > 3.0 mS/om - The wetland has a conductivity between 2.0 - 3.0 mS, test more than \$0% at the plant cover in the wetland can be classified as "alkali" species (see Table 2 fee list of plants found in alkali systems). If the wetland is dry at the time of your field visit, the central part of the area is covered with a layer of salt. OR does the wetland unit meets two of the following three sub-criteria? Sait execustations around more than 80% of the edge of the wetland More than % of the plant cover consists of species listed on Table 2 A pH above 9.0. All alkali wetlands have a high pH, but please note that	
resources within 0.5 miles (other wetlands, rivers, takes etc.)? YES = Category II NO Category ISI SC 2.0 Alkali wetlands (see p. 81) Does the wetland trait meets one of the following two criteria? The wetland has a conductivity > 3.0 mS/om - The wetland has a conductivity between 2.0 - 3.0 mS, test more than \$0% of the plant cover in the wetland can be classified as "alkali" species (see Table 2 fee list of plants found in alkali systems). If the wetland is dry at the time of your field visit, the central part of the area is covered with a layer of salt. OR does the wetland unit meets two of the following three sub-criteria? Sait execustations around more than 80% of the edge of the wetland. More than % of the plant cover consists of species listed on Table 2. A pH above 9.0. All alkali wetlands have a high pH, but please note than some freshwater wetlands may also have a high pH. Dims. pH alone is	Cat. II
resources within 0.5 miles (other wetlands, rivers, takes etc.)? YES = Category II NO Category ISI SC 2.0 Alkali wetlands (see p. 81) Does the wetland trait meets one of the following two criteria? The wetland has a conductivity > 3.0 mS/om - The wetland has a conductivity between 2.0 - 3.0 mS, test more than \$0% at the plant cover in the wetland can be classified as "alkali" species (see Table 2 fee list of plants found in alkali systems). If the wetland is dry at the time of your field visit, the central part of the area to covered with a layer of salt. OR does the wetland unit meets two of the following three sub-criteria? Salt execustations around more than 80% of the edge of the wetland More than % of the plant cover consists of species listed on Table 2 A pH above 9.0. All alkali wetlands have a high pH, but please note that	Cat. II
resources within 0.5 miles (other wetlands, rivers, takes etc.)? YES = Category II NO Category ISI SC 2.0 Alkali wetlands (see p. 81) Does the wetland trait meets one of the following two criteria? The wetland has a conductivity > 3.0 mS/om - The wetland has a conductivity between 2.0 - 3.0 mS, test more than \$0% of the plant cover in the wetland can be classified as "alkali" species (see Table 2 fee list of plants found in alkali systems). If the wetland is dry at the time of your field visit, the central part of the area is covered with a layer of salt. OR does the wetland unit meets two of the following three sub-criteria? Sait execustations around more than 80% of the edge of the wetland. More than % of the plant cover consists of species listed on Table 2. A pH above 9.0. All alkali wetlands have a high pH, but please note than some freshwater wetlands may also have a high pH. Dims. pH alone is	Cat. II



SC 3.0 Natural Heritage Wetlands (see p. 81) Natural Heritage wetlands have been identified by the Washington Natural Heritage Program/DNR as either high quality undisturbed wetlands or wetlands that support state Threatened, Endangered, or Sentitive plant species. SC 3.1 Is the wetland unit being rated in a Section/Township/Range that contains a Natural Heritage wetland? (this question is used to screen out most sites before you need to contact WHIP/DNR; S.T-R informs on from Appendix D. In accessed from When-On-R dambase YES = contact WNHP/DNR (see p. 79) and go to SC 3.2	
SC 3.2 Has DNR identified the westund unit as a high quality studisturbed wetland or as a site with state threatened, endangered, or sensitive plant species? YES a Category I NO —not a substitute between	Cat I
SC 4.0 Bogs (see p. 82)	:
Does the welland unit (or any part of the wetland unit) meet both the criteria for sails and vegetation in bogs. Use the key below to identify if the welland is a bog. If you answer yes you will still need to rose the welland based on its functions.	İ
SC 4.1. Does the westand unit have organic soil honzons (i.e. layers of organic soil), either peats or mucks, that compose 16 inches or more of the first 32 inches of the soil profile? (See Appendix B for a field key to identify organic soils)? (Yes / go to SC 4.3 No - go to SC 4.2 SC 4.2. Does the unit have organic soils, either peats or mucks that are less than 16 inches then over bedrock or an impermeable hardpan such as clay or volcanic ash, or that are floating on top of a fake or pond??	1 i
Yes, right to SC 4.3 No - Is not a bug for rating SC 4.3. Does the wetland unit have mine than 70% cover of mosses at ground level in any area within its boundaries. AND other plants, if present, consist of the "box" species fissed in Table 3 as a significant component of the vegetation (more than 30% of the total shrub and herbaceurs cover consists of species in Table 33?	
()	Cat. I
Yes Category I bog No -] go to Q. 4.4 NOTE: If you are uncertain about the extent of masses in the understory you may substitute that criterion by measuring the pH of the water that seeps into a hale dug at least 16" deep. If the pH is less than 5% and the "bog" plant species in Table 3 are present, the wattand is a hog	
SC 4.4. Is the unit, or any part of it, forested (> 30% cover) with sitks sprace, subalpine fir, western red tedar, western humbook, budgepole pine, quaking aspen, Englemann's sprace, or western white pine, WITH any of the species (or combination of species) on the bog species plant (is) in Table 3 as a significant companent of the ground cover (> 30% coverage of the total shruth herbaceous couper)?	Cat. I
Yes Category 1 bog (NO)	



SC 5.0 Forested Wetlands (see p. 83)	T	ו
Does the werland cant have an area of forest (you should have identified a		i
forested class, if present, in question H 1.1) round within its boundary that		
meet at least one of the following three criteria?		
 The welland is within the "100 year" floodplain of a river or stream. 		
uspen (Propuler tremulation) are a dominant or co-dominant of the		
"woody" vegetation. (Deminaris means it represents at least 50% of the		
cover of woodly species, co-dominant means it represents at least 20% of		l
the total caver of woody species)		į.
 There is at least ¼ agre of trees (even in wetlands smaller than 2.5 agres) 		:
that are "mature" or "tild-growth" equal ing to the definitions for these		i
priority habitats developed by WDFW (see p. 83)		
YPS go to SC 5.1 / NO feet a forested weiland with special characteristic	,	
SC 5.1 Does the wetland unit have a forest canopy where more than 10% of the		1
tree species (by cover) are slow growing notive trees		l -3
Slow growing trees are: western red reduct (Thaja planta), Alkalia yelluw		1
coder (Chamaco) pures mouthetensis), pine spp. mostly "white" pine (Pinus		di an local
monificula), western heatlock (Tsuga Interophylla), Englemann spruce (Picea		Hemlock 3
engelmannii).	1	1 1 15%
YES Calegory I NO go to SC 5.2	Cat. i	5, 5
U		
SC 5.2 Does the unit have areas where aspen (Populus tramidoides) are a	Cat. J	
dominant or co-dominant species? YES - Category I NO go to SC 5.3	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	
YES - Category 1 SO A go to SC 5.3		
SC 5.3 Dises the weitland limit have areas with a forest carropy where more than		
50% of the tree species (by cuver) are fast growing species.		
Fast growing species are:		
Alders red (Alma rubra), thin-lenf (A temufalia)		
Cottonwoods narrow-leaf (Propulus argustifelia), black (P. balsamifera)		
Willows- peach-leaf (Sales amygdaloides) Sitka (S. süchensir), Vacclic (S.		
lassandra); Aspen - (Papulus tremulaulus), Walfr Breit (Betulu accudentalis)		
YES Category II NO go to SC 5.5		
	Corti	
SC 5.5 Is the forested component of the wetland within the "100 year floodplain"	~	
of a river or stream?		
YES Category II		
a man and and a second a second and a second and a second and a second and a second and a second and a second and a second and a second and a second a second and a second and a second and a second and a second and	Cat. H	
Category of wetland based on Special Characteristics	1.1.1	1
Choose the "highest" rating if wetland falls into several categories.	Astilo .	$\Gamma(t_{-})$
	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	■ 1 =

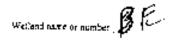
Wellanding me or number

WETLAND RATING FORM - EASTERN WASHINGTON Version 2 - Opdated June 2006 to Decrease accuracy and reproducibility among earry Hated by Part GRANNED Trained by Ecology? YeX No. Date of training 7/2010 SEC: | ETWINSBIP: 28 MANGE: 45 F/s S/1/R in Appendix D? Yes ... No X Map of wetland unit: Figure ____ Estimated size ____ SUMMARY OF RATING Category based on FUNCTIONS provided by wetland wΧ .__11 ___1 5 CACIV Score for "Water Quality" Functions Category I Score >=70 Campury II = Score 51-69 Score for Hydrologic Functions Category III ~ Score 30-50 Score for Habitat Functions Category IV Score < 30 **FOTAL** score for functions Category based on SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS of wetland , Ge 64.53 111___ Does not Apply Final Category (choose the "highest" entegory from above)

Summary of basic information about the wetland unit

Wetland Type		Wettand Class	!
Vernal Pool		Depressional	
Alkalı	["-	Riverine	Ι
Natural Heritage Wetland		Lake-fringe	<u> </u>
Rog		Slope	X
Yorest	X		
None of the above	ויו	Check, if unit has multiple	\Box
	[!	HOM classes present	Ĺ

Wetland Rating Form- castor: Washington Version 2 August 2004



Classification of Vegetated Wetlands for Eastern Washington

If the hydrologic criteria listed in each question do not apply to the entire unit being rated, you prohably have a unit with multiple RGM classes. In this case, identify which hydrologic criteria in questions 1-7 apply, and go to Question 8.

The second of the control of the second part of the	ocet both of the following criterin?	 Does the entire wetlant
--	--------------------------------------	---

The vegetated part of the welland is on the shores of a body of open water (without any vegetation on the surface) at toust 20 acres (8 ba) in size.

At least 30% of the open water area is deeper than 3 m (10 ft)?

NO) - go tu Step 7

YES - The weiland class is Lake-fringe (lacustrine fringe)

2. Sees the entire westland unit meet all of the following criteria?

The welland is on a slape plope can be very graduall,

The water flows through the wetlend in one direction (unidirectional) and usually comes from scaps. It may flow subsurface, as sheefflow, or in a swate without distinct banks.

The water leaves the wettand without being impounded?

NOTE: Surface water does not pand in these type of wetlands except occasionally in very small and shallong depressions or behind hummocks (depressions are usually <3h diameter and less than a foot deep).

NO - go to Step it

(YE) - The wetland class is Stope

3. Is the emire werland unit in a valley or stream channel where legels intended by overbank flooding from that stream or river? In general, the flooding should occur at least once every ten years to answer "yes." The welland can contain depressions that are filled with water when the tiver is not flooding.

NO po to Step 4

YES - The wetland class is Riverine

4. Is the entire wetland unit in a topographic depression, outside areas that are inaudated by overbank flooding, in which water points, or is saturated to the surface, at some time of the year. This means that any outlet, if present, a higher than the interior of the wetland.

NO go to Step 5

YFS - The wetland class is Depressional

5. Your wetland unit seems to be difficult to classify and probably contains several different HGM clases. For example, seeps at the base of a slope may grade into a reverine floodplain, or a small stream within a depressional wetland has a zone of flooding along its sides. GO BACK AND IDENTIFY WHICH OF THE HYDROLOGIC REGIMES OFSCR!BED IN QUESTIONS 1-7 APPLY TO DIFFERENT AREAS IN THE UNIT (make a rough sketch to help you decide). Use the following table to identify the appropriate class to use for the rating system if you have several HGM classes present within your wetland. NOTE: Use this table only if the class that is recommended in the second column represents 10% or more of the total area of the wetland unit being rated. If the area of the class listed in column 2 is less than 10% of the unit; classify the wetland using the class that represents more than 90% of the total area.

ORMIN'S TO THIS

REVIEWE RAPE THE

CHAMPIE TO THE

CHETCHET THE

KROVE THE



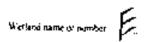
Does the wetland being rated meet any of the criteria below?

If you answer YES to any of the questions below you will need to protect the welland according to the regulations regarding the special characteristics found in the wetland.

Check List for Wetlands That Need Special Protection, and That Are Not locladed in the Rating	YES	NO
SPI. Has the weiland into been documented as a nabital for any Federally listed. Threatened or findangered animal or plant species (T/E species)?	 	~
For the purposes of this rating system, "documented" means the wetland is on the appropriate state or federal database.		\wedge
SP2. Has the welland unit been documented as habitat for any State listed Threatened ar Endangered animal species? For the putysises of this rating system, "documented" means the wetland is on the appropriate state database. Note: Wetlands with State listed plant species are categorized as Category I Natural Heritage Wetlands (see p. 19 of data form).		Х
SP3 Does the westand and contain individuals of Priority species tisted by the WDFW for the state?		X
SP4. Does the wedland was have a local significance in addition to its functions? For example, the wedland has been identified in the Shoreline Master Program, the Critical Areas Ordinance, or in a facal management play as having special significance.		Χ

To complete the next part of the data sheet you will need to determine the Hydrogeomorphic Class of the wetland being rated.

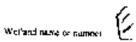
The hydrogeomorphic classification groups wetlands into those that function in similar ways. Classifying the wetland this simplifies the questions needed to answer flow it functions. The Hydrogeomorphic Class of a wetland can be determined using the key below. See p. 20 for more detailed instructions on classifying wetlands.



HGM Classes Within One Delineated Wetland Boundary	Class to Use for Ration
Sippe + Kiverine	Riverine
Stope - Degressional	Depressional
Slope Lake-fringe	Lake-fringe
Department - Riverine (riverine is within boundary of	Depressional
depression)	
Depressional + Lake-fringe	Depressional

If you are anable still to determine which of the above criteria apply to your wetland, or you have more than 7 HGM classes within a wetland boundary, classify the wetland as **Depressional** for the rating.

S	Slope Writiands WATER QUALITY FUNCTIONS - Indicators that wetland functions to improve water quality	Poliets (cally fiscare per tous
\mathbf{S}	S t.0 Does the wetland have the potential to improve water quality?	(see p.56)
s 	S.1.1 Characteristics of average slope of westernal Slope is 1% or less in 1% slope has a 1 foot vertical drop in elevation for every 100 fr horr ontal distance) Slope is between 1% and 2%	
 -	Slope is more than 2% but less than 5% points = 1 Slope is 5% or greater points = 0	0
$ \mathbf{s} $	S 1 2 Thy Only 2 inches below the surface is clay or organic fuse NRCS definitions of soil NO = 0 points SO = 0 points	3
S	S 1.3 Characteristics of the vegennine in the westland that map technical and pollutaris. Choose the paints appropriate for the description that best fits the vegetation in the westland. Dense vegetation means you have trouble sessing the sail surface (> 75% concer), and amoust means not graced or moved and plants are higher than 6 inches. Dense, ungrazed, herbaceaus vegetation > 90% at the westland unit points = 6 Dense, ungrazed, herbaceaus vegetation > 1/2 of unit points = 1 Dense, woody, vegetation > % of unit points. Dense, ungrazed, herbaceaus vegetation > 1/4 of unit points = 0 Does not meet any of the origins show for herbaceaus vegetation points = 0	2
 S	Aeriai photo or map with vegetation polygons. Total for S.1	<u> </u>
S	S 2.0 Does the wetland have the opportunity to improve water quality? Answer YES if you know or believe there are pollutants in groundwater or surface water coming men the wetland that would atherwise reduce water quality in streams, lakes or groundwater downgradient from the wetland? Note which of the following conditions provide the animary of pollutants. A unit may have pollutants coming from several sources, but any single rounce would qualify an apportunity. — Grazing in the wetland or within 1508. Wetland is a groundwater step within the Reclamation Area. — Entered stormwater flows through the wetland. Tilled fields or orchards within 150 feel of wedged.	(see p. 58)
	Residential, usban areas, or golf courses are within 150 ft upstope of wetland Other VES multiplier is 2 NO multiplier is 1	<u> </u>
s	TOTAL - Water Quality Eunctions Statisfily the score from St by the multiplier in S? Record score on p. I of field form	6



S	Slope Weilands HYDROLOGIC FUNCTIONS - Indicators that wetland functions to reduce flooding and stream degradation	Points (mig 1 score per box)
S	S 3.0 Does the welland unit have the <u>potential</u> to reduce flooding and stream erosion?	(see p.59)
S 	\$ 3.1 Characteristics of vegetation that reduce the velocity of surface flows during storms. Choose the points appropriate for the description that here fit conditions in the welland. See question 3.1.5 for definition of dense and area. Rigid means that the strong of plants should be thick enough runnilly. Figury or dense enough to remain erect during parface flows.	
	Dense, under rigid regentation covers > 90% of the area of the unit points of the points of the unit points of the	6
S	The slope wetland has smell surface departs one that can retain water over at least 10% of its area.	0
S	Total for \$3 Add the points in the boxes above	6
5	5.4. Digres the wetland unit have the populationity to reduce flooding and erosion? (see p. 61) doswer NO if the major source of more is irrigation return from to g a seep that is on the downstream ride of a dom or at the base of an irrigated field. Answer YES if the wetland is in a landscape position where the reflection in water velucity is provides helps process downstream property and aquatic resources from flooding or excessive and or excess them. Note which of the following conditions apply. Wetland has surface futurify that can cause flooding problems downgradient Other. VES multiplier is 2 multiplier is 1	
s	TOTAL - Hydrologic Functions dustiply the score from \$5 by the multiplier in \$4 Record score on p. 1 of field form	10
	Comments	



H.1.1 Calcented unit have the potential to provide habitat for many species?	These questions apply to wetlands of a HABITAT FUNCTIONS - Indicators that wet		Polate (ad) I soon (who)
Figure This Case series of vegetation structure (see p. 62) Check the wigetation classes or defined by Cowarding and heights of one agents present. Size the tested for each class or height category as % acre or more than 18% of the area of unit in 2.5 acres. Aquatic bed Emergent plants 9-12 in (0 - 30 cm) high are the highest layer with 30% cover. Emergent plants > 40 in (>30 - 100cm) high are the highest layer with 30% cover. Emergent plants > 41 in (> 100cm) high are the highest layer with 30% cover. Sambishab (areas where shrubs base > 30% cover) I truested classes where trees have \$30% cover. At types points - 2 2 types points - 2 2 types points - 2 2 types points - 2 2 types points - 1 1 type points - 2 2 types points - 1 1 type points - 2 3 types points - 2 3 types points - 1 4 types points - 2 3 types points - 2 3 types points - 2 3 types points - 2 4 types points - 2 4 types points - 2 4 types points - 2 4 types points - 2 4 types points - 2 4 types points - 2 4 types points - 2 4 types points - 2 4 types points - 2 4 types points - 2 5 the class Water (see p. 65) 11 13 1 Does the unit have areas of begin water (without be these cours in which plants) over at least % acre or 10% of its area during the spring (Masch - early Jone) OR in early full (August end of Septemberl) Note anywer (Without be these cours within its boundaries, or along one side, twen at least % acre or 10% of its area. A ND that has an unwegetated bottom (answer yet only if H I I I is VD)* YES - 3 points & go to H I A INO points. By a to the first patches of the same approach of open water. One of the lumber of plant species in the welland that cover at least 10 ft. (different patches of the same approach of open water. Do not include Euroscan Middle tree of caracygrous, purple loosesterie, Susanan Olive, Phragonies Connection the seek points. 1 (1 type counted.) 4 of species.			1
Figure 1 plants 2 4d in (> 100cm) high are the highest layer with >36% cover	H 1.3 Cate periods of repetition structure (see p.62) Check the regulation classes (as defined by Cou- threshold for each class or height entegory is 2.5 acres Aquatic bed Emergent plants 0-12 in (0 - 30 cm).	rardin) and heights of emergenis present. Size % acre or more than 18% of the area of unit w high are the highest layer and have > 30% cover	Figure
H 1 2 3s one of the vegetation types "again bod"" (see p. 64) YES 1 point NO + 0 points H 1 3 1 Door the unit have areas of "again" water (without herbacerous in shruh plants) over at least 16 acre of 10% of its area during the spring (Masch - early June) OR in early full (August and of September)? Note anywer (ES he lathe fringe wellands YES > 3 points & go to B 1 A NO) * go to 11 1 3 2 H 1 3 2 Does the unit have an intermittent or petralinent scream within its boundaries, or along one side, twen at least 16 acre or 10% of its area. A ND that has an unwegetated bottom (answer yet only if N 1 3 in NO)? YES ~ 3 points NO - 10 points. NO	Finergent plants > 40 in (> 100cm) by Scrubshrub (areas where shrubs have > 5 [I mested (areas where trees have > 300 Add the number of wigenmon types that qualify.	igh are the highest layer with >30% cover (ifts cover) to cover! If you have: 4-6 types points = 1 3 types points = 2 2 types points = 1 1 type points = 0	0
YES I point NO 9 0 points If 1 3 1 Does the unit have areas of "point" water (without herhaceous in shruh plants) over at least 16 acre of 10% of its area during the spring (Masch - early Juhe) OR in early full [August end of September]? Note integer (NS) he labe frange wetlands YES - 3 points & go to If 1.4 NO) - go to 11 1 3 2 If 1 3 2 Does the unit have an intermettent or plantament stream within its boundaries, or along one side, even at least 16 acre or 10% of its area. A ND that has an unwegetated bottom (danner yet and of IF 1 3 1 in NO)? YES - 3 points NO - 10 points. NO - 10	H 1.2. Is one of the vegetason types "analities bed	1 different heights of emergenia 12" /uev o .60	
If 1.3.1 Does the unit have areas of hepfill" water (without herhaceroic in shirth plants) over at least % acre of 10% of its area during the spring (March - early June) OR in early full [August - end of September]? Note impries (March - early June) OR in early full [August - end of September]? Note impries (March - early June) OR in early full [August - end of September]? Note impries 11.3.2 between the view of least 11.4 between the set in the interest end intermittent en intermittent est internament stream within its boundaries, or along one side, twen at least % acre or 10% of its area. A ND that has an unwegetated hostion (august) but only if N I 3 I it VO)? YES ~ 3 points NO -10 points Beo showing areas of open water. If 1.4 Richness of Plant Species in the welland that cover at least 10 ht. (different patches of the same species in the welland that cover at least 10 ht. (different patches of the same species in the same the species points.) You do not have to name the species Do not include Eurassian Milling reed canarygrous, purple loosenings. Sursuan Olive, Phragonies. Canadian Thirtle, Yellow flog line, and Sult Cedar (Tamarist). If you counted 9 species points 4 species X 4.9 species points.	YES I point /NO } 0		O
You do not have to name the species Do not include Eurosean Milfort eved concrygross, purply loosentrife, Surauan Olive, Phrogenies, Conadian Thistle, Yellow, Bog Iris, and Sile Cedar (Tomarist) If you counted > 9 species points > 7 4.9 species points A of species panes	If 1.3.1 Does the unit have areas of Pepein" wat least 1/2 acre or 10% of its area during the sy [August and of September]? Note anywer 1 YES > 3 points & go to \$1.1.4 Bit 3.2 Does the unit have an intermettent estating one side, ever at least 1/2 acre or 10% of foreign 1/2 only if H if 3.1 is VOP YES > 3 points 10.1.4 Richaes of Plant Species (see p. 66) Count the number of plant species in the wellight.	ater (without berhandous in shirth plants) over print (March – early June) OR in early full (March – early June) OR in early full (MC) — go to 14.1.3.2 preparament stream within its boundaries, or Its area. A ND sharthas an unwegetated bottom (O –10 points, may be showing areas of open water that over at least 10 h.*. (different patches of	0
	You do not have to name the species Do not include Euroseun Milfort event care Phragmites Cumudian Phratie, Veillan If you counted > 9 species X 4-9 species 4 of species < 4 species	orygrass, purple loosestrife, Sursuan Olive, Bog Iris, and Salt Cedar (Tomarist) points *	

11.1.5 Interspension of habitats (see p. 67) Decided from the diagrams below whether interspension between categories of vegetation (described in H.1.1), or enterposes and un-vegetated mean (can include open water or midflats) to high, medium, low, or none None = 0 points Low v i point Moderate = 2 points	Figure
None = 0 points Low v 1 point Moderate 2 points (Ripsman braided channel)	2
High = 3 points NOTE. If you have four or more vegetation categories or three vegetation categories and open water the rating is always " high" — Use maps from H* 1 and H1 3	
19 1.6 Specied Habital Features (see p. 68) Check the habital features that are present in the weiland and. The number of checks is the number of points you put into the next column. Licose rocks larger than 4 or large, downed woody debris (>Jan diameter) within the area of surface ponding or in stream.	
Capails or hidrospes are present within the unit.	
Standing ender (themeser at the history is 4 inches) in the workand unit or within 30 in (1005), of the edge	
Emergent or shruh vegetation in areas that are permanently mundated/periods. The presume of pullurs flog." Ites is a great indicator of prestation in areas permanently pointed. Stable steep banks of fine material that might be used by beaver or musking for denoing (245 degree slope) CR signs of recent beaver activity. Invarious species cover less than 20% in each stratum of vegetation (canopy sub-canops; almibs, herbarcous, moss ground cover).	
Maximum score presible – 6 TOTAL Potential to provide habias	
Comments Add the acores in the cultural above	<u> </u>

H 2 Buffers tiele p. 71) The we the description that best represents condition of buffer of without unit. The highest second criterion that applies to the wetland in to be used in the rating. See ten for definition of "containabled." Relatively undisturbed also means no grazing, no landscaping, no daily human use, and no scructures or priving within undisturbed part of huffer. 330 ft (160 m) of relatively undisturbed vegetated areas, rocky areas, or open water policy of the circumference. 330 ft (100 m) of relatively undisturbed vegetated areas, tooky areas, or open water solves introduced and the first vegetated areas.	Figure _
170ft (50 m) of relatively undisturbed vegetated areas, nocky areas, or open water >95% encumference. Points = 4	り
Buffer does not meet any of the criteria above Points = 1 Aena! photo showing buffers	
H 2 2 Mer. Corridors (see p. 72) H 2 2 1 Is the wetland unit pain of a solutively undisturbed and unbroken. > 30 ft wide, regulated corridor at least 1/2 mile long with surface water or flowing water throughout most of the year. [> 9 months/yr)" (duons, heavily used gravel roads, powed roads, fields idled to edge of stream, or pasture to edge of stream are considered breaks in the corridor) YES = 4 points. (go to H 2 5) HO # go to H 2 2 2	
H 2.2.2 % the sunt part of a relatively undistanted and unbroken > 40.0 m aids, regarded corridor, at least % mile long with water flowing seasonally. OR a take-fringe welfand without a "well" corridor OR a revenue wetland without a surface channel connecting to the specific of the seasonal stream of the specific of the seasonal stream or take (do not unclude man-made dischest? VES = 1 point NO = 0 points	2



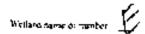
Which of the following priority habitats are within 1300 (100m) of the worland unit? Which of the following priority habitats are within 1300 (100m) of the worland unit? WOTE, the connections do not have to be relatively undersurbed. These per DFW definitions. Check both your local DFW biologist of there are any questions. Ripprian. The area adjacent to aquatic systems with flowing water that contains elements of both aquatic and conestrial ecosystems which minutelly unbloaded each other. WDFW has changed the descriptions of priority habitats in 2008. Please access the latest list that should be used to answer this over question at the latest list that should be used to answer this by: If the link to the updated form is on this page as well as the WDFW as defindions currently in use.		
I viban Natural Open Space. A powerty species resides within or is adjacent to the open space and uses if for breeding argine regular feeding, and/or the open space functions as a corridor connecting other private hobitals, especially those that would otherwise be isolated; and/or the open space is an asolated remnant of materal highest larger than 4 ha (10 acres) and is surrounded by urban development. Aspen Stands: Pure or mixed stands of aspert greater than 0.8 ha (2 acres) If we land has 2 or more Proving Habitals = 4 points If we land has 1 Private Habitals = 2 points No Private Habitals = 2 quibits No Private habitals of quibits are by definition a percent habital for one not included in this test. Nearly we foods are addressed in question H.2.4)	0	

None

S	Slope Wetlands WATER QUALITY FUNCTIONS - Indicators that wetland functions to intprove water quality	Points (set) I seen per ben)		
S				
S	S 1.1 Characteristics of an erage slope of welland Skope is 1% or less to 1% slope has a 1 foot vertical drop in elevation for every 10% fr havingolal distance) points = 3			
: 	Stope is between 1% and 2% X Stope is reare than 2% but less than 5% points = 1 Stope is 5% or greater points = 0	i		
5	S I 2 The soil 2 chains below the surface is clay or organic ture NRCS definitions of soil types (YES 3) points NO - 0 points	3		
S	§ 1.3 Characteristics of the vegetation in the westerné that trap sediments and positionis. Character the points appropriate for the description that best fits the vegetation in the westerné Dense vegetation means you have trouble seeing the soil surface (>75%, rower), and ungay means not graped or moned and plants are higher than 6 inches. Dense, ungrazed, herbaccous vegetation > 90% of the westerné unit points = 6. Dense, ungrazed, herbaccous vegetation > 1/2 of unit.	Figure		
 	Dense, woody, segrtation > % of unit points = 2 Cense, ungrazed, herbaceous vegetation > 1/4 of unit points = 1 (Note not meet any of the enternable of the herbaceous vegetation points = 0 Asked photo of map with vegetation polygons	0		
S	Total for S Add the points in the bases above	<u> </u>		
5	S 2.0 Does the wetland have the <u>comportunity</u> to improve water quality? Artimer YES if you know or believe there are pollutares in groundwater or surface water coming into the wetland that would otherwise reduce water quality in streams, takes to groundwater downgradient from the wetland? Yole which of the following conditions provide the pollutaria. A unit may have pollutaria coming from several numbers, but any ringle source would qualify as apportunity. (irazing in the wetland or within 150ft. Wetland is a groundwater seep within the Rectanistion Area.			
	Untreated statems are flows strongs the wetland — Filled fields or orchards within 150 feet of wetland Residential, urban areas, or golf courses are within 150 ft upstope of wetland — Other YES—multiplier is 2 NO multiplier is 1			
s	<u>POTAL</u> - Water Quality Functions Multiply the score from \$1 by the multiplier in \$2 Record score on p. 1 of field form	Ч		



5	Slope Wetlands FIYOROLOGIC FUNCTIONS - Indicators that wetland functions to reduce flooding and stream degradation				
s	\$ 3.0 Does the wetland unit have the <u>potential</u> in reduce flooding and stream erosion?				
s	\$ 3.1 Characteristics of vogetation that reduce the vehicity of surface flows, during stounts. Choose the points appropriate for the discription that best factoristions in the neitland. See question \$ 1.3 for definition of dense and under Rigid means that the stems of plants should be thick enough (usually > 1.8m) or dense enough, to remain erect during surface flows.				
	Dense, under higher regardation covers > 90% of the area of the unit points = 6. Dense, under higher regardation > 1/2 = 90% area of unit points = 3. Dense, under higher regardation > 7/4 - 1/2 of thin points = 3. More than 1/4 of area is grazzed, instruct, tilled or vegatition is not regid points = 0.				
S	S 3.7 Characteristics of slope wetland that holds back small arounds of flood flows. The slope wetland has small surface depressions that can retain water over at least 10% of its area. YES points = 2 NO points = 0				
5	Total for \$3 Add the points in the benes above	77			
S	\$ 4.0 Does the welland unit have the soportanity to reduce flooding and erosion? (see p.61) Answer NO of the mojor source of water in projection return flow to g a seep that in on the downstream side of a dam or arise have of an original field. Answer YES if the welland is in a landscape position where the induction in water velocity it provides helps protest downstream property and equate resources from thording to excessive and/or crosive flows. Now which of the following conditions apply: — Westend has surface named than car cause flooding problems downgradient. — Other — YES modificies is 2 (NO) positionies is 1				
S	TOTAL - Hydrologic Functions Multiply the score from S3 by the multiplier in S4 Record score on p. 1 of field form	0			



1) 2.4 <u>Landscape</u> ichouse the one description of the landscape around the writind that twis (its) (see p. 76)	
The weeland unit is in an area where nerual rainfalt is less than 12 inches, and its water regime is not influenced by irrigation practices, dams, or water control structures. (Generally: this means overide houndbries of reclamation areas, irrigation district, or reservoirs.) points = 5. There are at least 5 inther wellands within 19 mile, and the connections between them are relatively: undisturbed (fight grazing in the connection or an open water connection along a lake store without heavy beat traffic are OK, but connections should NOT be bisected by paved mads, 121, fields, heavy boot traific or other development). There are at least 5 other wellands within 19 mile, 81. The connections between them are distincted? There is at least 8 wetland within 19 mile. Does not meet any of the four enteres above.	5
11.2 TOTAL Score - Opportunity for providing highlat; Add the scores in the column above	12
H 3.0 Does the wetland pair have indicators that its ability to provide habitat is reduced?	 -
H 3.) Indevalor of reduced habital functions (see p. 75). Do she areas of upon wrote in the wedland unit have a resident population of casp (see less for indicature of the presence of casp)? (NOTE This question does not apply to reservoirs with water levels controlled by doms, such as the reservoirs on the Culumbia and Snake Rivers.) YES = -5 points NO - 0 paires	Points will be substanted
Total Store for Habitat Functions - aid the points for H. I., H. 2 and H. 3 and record the result on p. 1	16

Wellard name or number

Version 2

CATEGORIZATION BASED ON SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS

Please determine if the welland unit meets the attributes described below and circle the appropriate Category. NOTE: A welland may meet the criteria for more than one set of special characteristics. Record all those that apply. NOTE: All units should also be characterized based on their functions.

Welland Type Check off any criteria that apply to the welland. Circle the Category when the	Catego
appropriate criterio are mes.	
5C 1.0 Vernal pools (see p. 79)	
Is the workand unit less than 4000 ft ² , and does it must at least two of the following criteria?	
Its only source of water is rainfall or snowmelr from a small contributing bases and has no groundwater input	3
Wetland plants are typically present only in the spring; the summer vegetation is typically upland anneals. NOTE: If you find personal, "obligate", wetland plants the wetland is probably NOT a vertal post.	i
 The soil in the wetland are shallow (<1ft deep (30 cm)) and is underland by an impermeable layer such as basalt or clay. 	ĺ
— Surface water is present for less than 120 days during the "wei" season YES - Go to SC 1.1 NO mile serial prof	
SC 1.1 is the vernal pool relatively andisturbed in February and March?	
YES Go to SC 1.2 NO - not a serina producid special characteristic	.r
COLOR CONTRACTOR CONTR	- 1
SC 1.2 Is the vernal pool in an area where there are at least 3 separate aquatic resources within 0.5 miles (other welfands, rivers, takes etc.)? YES = Category II NO = Category II!	
resources within 0.5 miles (other wetlands, rivers, takes etc.)?	Care III
resources within 0.5 miles (other wetlands, rivers, takes etc.)? YES = Category II	
SC 2.0 Attail wetlands (see p. 81) Dues the wetland tasts one of the following two criteria? The wetland has a conductivity > 3.0 mS/cm.	
SC 2.0 Attails wellands (see p. 81) SC 2.0 Attails wellands (see p. 81) Dues the welland unit meets one of the following two criteria? — The welland has a conductivity > 3.0 mS/cm. — The welland has a conductivity between 2.0 - 3.0 mS, and more than 50% of the plant cover in the welland can be classified as "alkali" species (see Table 2 for list of plants found in alkali systems). If the welland is dry at the time of your field visit, the central part of the	
SC 2.0 Atkali wetlands (see p. 81) Dues the wetland unit meets one of the following two criteria? The wetland has a conductivity > 3.0 mS/cm. The wetland has a conductivity between 2.0 - 3.0 mS, and more than 50% of the plant cover in the wetland can be classified as "alkali" species (see Table 2 for list of plants found in alkali systems)	
SC 2.0 Attails wellands (see p. 81) SC 2.0 Attails wellands (see p. 81) Dues the welland unit meets one of the following two criteria? — The welland has a conductivity > 3.0 mS/cm. — The welland has a conductivity > 3.0 mS/cm. — The welland has a conductivity between 2.0 - 3.0 mS, and more than 50% of the plant cover in the welland can be classified as "alkah" species (see Table 2 for list of plants found in alkah systems). If the welland is dry at the time of your field visit, the central part of the area is covered with a layer of sait. OR does the welland unit meets two of the following three sub-enteria? Salt encrustations around more than 80% of the edge of the welland. More than % of the plant cover consists of species listed on Table 2. A plat above 9.0. All alicalis wellands have a high rell, but observe note that	Cat II
SC 2.0 Attails wellands (see p. 81) SC 2.0 Attails wellands (see p. 81) Dues the welland unit meets one of the following two criteria? The welland has a conductivity > 3.0 mS/cm. The welland has a conductivity between 2.0 - 3.0 mS, and more than 50% of the plant cover in the welland can be classified as "alkali" species (see Table 2 for list of plants found in alkali systems). If the welland is dry as the time of your field visit, the central part of the area is covered with a layer of sait. OR does the welland unit meets two of the following three sub-enteria? Salt encrustations around more than 80% of the edge of the welland. More than % of the plant cover consists of species iisted on Table 2.	Cat II

		_	
	SC 3.0 Natural Heritage Wetlands (see p. 81) Natural Heritage wetlands have been identified by the Washington Natural Heritage Program/DNR as either high quality undisturbed wetlands or wetlands that support state Tareatened. Endangered, or Sensitive plant species. SC 3.1 is the wetland unit being rated in a Section/Township/Range that contains a Natural Heritage wetland? Ithis question is used to screen out most sites before you need to contact WNIP/DNR, ST 3 information from Appendix D or accessed from WNIP/DNR deubase YES contact WNIIP/DNR (see p. 79) and go to SC 3.2 NOX	-	
	SC 3.2 Has DNR identified the westand and as a high quality automorphed westand or as a site with state threatened, endangered, or sensitive plant species? YES: Catagory NO met a natural hardage washed.	Cat. 1	
1	SC 4.0 Bogs (see p. 82)	1	\exists
ı	Does the weitand unit (or any part of the weitland unit) meet both the enteria for soils and vegetation in bogs. Use the key below to identify if the weitland is a bog. If you	ļ	
ľ	unswer yes you will still need to rate the wetland based on its functions.	}	
 	5C 4.1 Does the wetland unit have organic soil horizons (i.e. layers of organic soil), either bear or mucks, that compose 16 inches or more of the first 32 metes of the soil profile? (See Appendix B for a field key to identify organic soils)? **Ces - go to SC 4.3** No - go to SC 4.2 SC 4.2. Does the unit have organic voils, either peats or mucks that are less than 16 inches deep tive: bedrock or an impermeable hardpan such as clay or volcanic asla, or that are florting on top of a lake or punt??	 	
l	Yes - go to SC 4.3 No - Is not a boy for roting		ĺ
	SC 4.3. Does the wetland unit have more than 70% care of museus at ground love!		ľ
	in any area within its lexindenes. AND other plants, if present, consist of the "bog" species fisted in Table 3 as a significant continuent of the vegetation	İ	ļ
Ī	(more than 30% of the total shrub and herbaceous cover consists of species in	<i>!</i>	ŀ
ı	Table 3y?	Cault	
	Yes - Category I bog No - No to Q. 4.4		
	NOTE: If you are unvertain about the extent of mosselventhe understory you may substitute that seeps that the measuring the pH of the water that seeps the a linke dug of least 16" deep. If the pH is less than 5 6 and the "bog" plant species in Table 3 are present, the welland is a bog		
	SC 4.4. Is the unit, or any part of it, forested (> 30% cover) with sinks spruce, subalpane for, western red cedar, western hemtock. Independe pine, quaking aspent. Englement's spruce, or western white pine. WITH any of the species for combination of species) on the bag species plant list in Table 3 as a significant component of the ground cover to 30% coverage of the total shrub/herbacrous covert?	Cat. I	
	Yes - Calegory I bog		
			ĺ



SC 5.0 Forested Wellands (see p. 85)	.	٦
Does the wetland unit have an area of forest (you should have identified a furested class, if present, in question H (.1) pooled within its houndary that	1	[
nicet at least one of the following three contria?		
The worland is within the "100 year" (Prodplain of a river or stream		
- uspen (Populus (remulaides) are a dominant or co-dominant of the	ł	!
"woody" regetation: (Dominants means it represents at least 5ff% of the		I .
currer of windy species, co-diminoni means it represents at least 20% of the total cover of woody species)		İ
There is at least 's acre of trees (even in wetlands smaller than 2.5 acres) that are "mature" or "old-growth" according to the definitions for these provity habitus developed by WDr W. (see p. 83) YES " go to SC 5.1 (SO for a firsted welland with springl characteristics)		
The state of the s	<u></u>	
SC 5.1 Does the weifund unit have adjugest canopy where more than 50% of the use species (by cover) are slow growing native trees	İ	
Slow growing trees are: western red codur (Thaya plicata), Alaska yellow	!	İ
ceder (Chamaer) paris noothaleasis), pine spp mostly "white" pine (Pinks		•
montionia), western heintock (Isuga heterophylla), Engleminn spruce (Pices		
engelmannis.		I I
YES Calegory I NO 780 to SC 5.2	Cat. t	
SC 5.2 Does the unn have areas where aspen (Popular fremulaides) are a		,
dominant or co-dominant species?	Cat. I	15 100
YES Cotegory 1 /NO / go to SC 53		= Alder alade
1 /-	ŧ l	/A/02
SC 5.3 Dries the wetland unit have areas with a ferest cacking where more than	l ı	<i>-</i> '
50% of the tree species (by coner) are fast prowing species		
Frest growing species are:		
Alders - red (Alma rubra), then-leaf (A temufolia)		
Cohonwoods nation-leaf (Populus angustifolia), black (P. halpamifera)	l i	
Williams- greath-leaf (Salix amigdalandis), Sikka (S. sitchensis), Pacific (S.	[]	
historical Aspen - (Populus tremuloides), Water Birch (Benda occidentalis)		
YES Carekory II NO - go to SC 5.5	Cauxi)	
	Catch /	
SC 5.5 Is the facested component of the westand within the "100 year foodplain".		
of a river or stream?	·	
YES Category II	. 1	
Category of wethod based on Special Characteristics	Cart. []	
Change the "highest" rating if welland fulls into several categories.	-10 L	
If you answered NO for all types enter "Not Applicable" on p.1		
	, ~	